

# *International Bank Note Society Journal*



Spanish Royalty on Bank Notes...page 8

Volume 37, No. 2, 1998



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# I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 37, No. 2, 1998

Editor, Steve Feller

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# President's Message



It's always a bit of a problem when Steve Feller e-mails or phones me with the request for a new column. I can't just sit down and put some words on paper. No, I need to let my thoughts go over it first, finding an appropriate topic. I can't sit down writing these words before I haven't "an (almost) ready to write down text" in my head.

In the last President's Message I mentioned future use of the WorldWideWeb and the Internet to benefit the hobby and the I.B.N.S. I have received several reactions from members, mostly from Europe, with suggestions and offers to help.

All members are invited to join forces under the leadership of Michael Turner from Munich/Bavaria/Germany (European Librarian and computer-wizard in one) as discussed during the Board-meeting in Valkenburg (April 25) during the "Papermoney '98-Maastricht" bourse. By the way, this was a great success again. Why don't you come next year? April 17-18 1999...

Another member wrote me a letter with an interesting suggestion—including the e-mail addresses from members in the next new Directory! A good idea, but it will involve some work for the Secretaries of the I.B.N.S. I wonder what they think about it? But it wouldn't hurt to start making an inventory so we know how many of you have it. Please contact me via e-mail: [APnC.Eijssermans@wxs.nl](mailto:APnC.Eijssermans@wxs.nl).

It is summer. Temperatures go up, collecting activities go down, at least here in the Netherlands. But do not let that stop you from being a (paper money) collector all year round. As I wrote in my column a year ago, holiday usually means a trip (abroad) and fresh territory to browse for items for your collection. If the people travelling with you will let you that is. Anyway, happy hunting.

I wish you all a nice summer, stay healthy!

Jos F. M. Eijssermans  
President

## Editor's Column



As you read this I will probably be in Shanghai, China. There a colleague, two students and I will learn how to perform a new series of optical experiments on some of the novel

glasses we study in our physics labs at Coe College. We will be there for a month, which will include a few days in Japan. Of course, I hope to pick up some paper money for the Feller collection along the way. Before that occurs I will be visiting and speaking at one of America's most venerable coin clubs, the Chicago Coin Club. My talk will be on currency used in the various Nazi and Allied Camps of World War II. Along these lines I have begun a book project on these topics. Hopefully, it will be out before Memphis '99.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to be in Memphis for the annual big paper money show—that is my loss and I encourage all of you that can try to attend this show. It is great. I especially like the comradery of fellow collectors. I will try to go to the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association (ANA) in Portland, Oregon. This show takes place in August. I did go to the Chicago Paper Money Show with the well-known Rachel Feller. This meeting was held in February—that was fun as was our customary stop at the Benihana Japanese Steak House.

My best wishes for a successful summer with our hobby. Please keep the articles coming—it is your dedication to the hobby which keeps us with fresh material for your journal.

Best Regards,  
Steve Feller, editor

P.S. I recently received the new and improved Journal of the International Bond and Share Society. *The Scripophily* is really well done! see page 55 for details on joining.

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## Letters to the Editor

### Dear Editor,

From the Blunt End of the Globe:

The Coin 'n Note section of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand have been busy as bees recently.

Leaving aside the Enthralling Mystery of the 1997-dated, Pretoria—struck \$2 coins, and disregarding the decision to can the Great Recoinage Project, the Bank has scored one great plus already in 1998. Its competitor in the note-reproduction went out of business.

Peter Adam Beechey, a 27 year old graphic designer and ringleader behind a sophisticated counterfeiting operation, scored five years jail in early March.

The police had been on his trail since late 1996 when a flood of good quality but spurious \$20 and \$100 notes began to appear. Thousands of businesses would end up getting burned over the next few months, with many of the counterfeits being picked up as fakes only when they entered the banking system where suitable detection equipment exists.

The cops believe between \$1,200,000 and \$2,400,000 were manufactured and so far they can account for only \$500,000 from individual complaints. The Crown prosecutor described the operation as having "the potential to undermine the whole economy."

Beechey apparently scanned images of genuine notes into a computer and then had printing plates made up. He and his associates used the press of a legitimate printing company in West Auckland, working at night without the knowledge of the owners. The money was commonly distributed through gangs, particularly Black Power.

The known serials on the notes are AG 520163 and AH 321908 for the \$100 and EJ 151396 and EU 653443 for the \$20 notes. The paper feels wrong, being somewhat plasticity and slippery. Light ink and silver pens were used to imitate the Queen's head watermark and the metallic

thread. The negatives and plates used to produce the counterfeits have not been found. The guy charged with the actual printing the notes was acquitted.

And, perhaps by no means coincidentally, the Bank has subsequently announced that as from next year, Kiwiland will have its notes printed on the same plastic base as the present Aussie notes with the aim of extending the circulation life of individual notes. Designs will remain as at present.

Dr K.A. Rodgers, I.B.N.S. #LM-76  
e-mail: ka.rodgers@auckland.ac.nz  
Auckland

### Dear Editor.

I have some interesting news from the newsgroup "rec.collecting.paper-money." I have sent some questions about some new countries and their money. I have gotten very good answers from Michael Walker from Canada and Simon Schlee from the USA. Bosnia-Herzegovina have their new notes in the new currency Konvertibilna Marka and the notes are printed in France. The denominations are 50 Feninga, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Konvertibilna Marka and they are to be equal to the German mark at 1:1. There are two series of notes, one for the Bosnian/Croatian federation and one for the Serbian republic. They depicts writers and motifs from their lives and work, and they are equipped with many modern Western security devices. Chechnya has already issued their own stamps and passports made in England. The new bank notes are also already printed and are waiting for the day of issue, but the circumstances so far makes it uncertain. Chechnya has to be internationally recognized and put its economy in order first before issuing their own currency. According to the answer I have gotten, the new currency will be named nahar and the denominations will be 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 nahar.

Finally, I thank Mr. Michael Walker and Mr. Simon Schlee for their excellent answers and inquiries, which made the information possible for those who don't have access to the internet yet.

Best regards

Thomas Augustsson, I.B.N.S. #7459  
Harpsundsvagen 58  
S-124 58 Bandhagen  
Sweden

### Dear Editor,

In 1994 Heino Ross authored a book on the *Lokal-, privat- und notgelder in Estland (Eesti kodurahad)* in which he reviews in great detail the local issues of Estonia. The book is well illustrated and clearly set out, which is just as well when you do not read German or Estonian. However, it does not refer to two estate notes I recently purchased. Can any member provide further information as to their use, and any others like them?

The two notes are simple designs from the same estate in Estonia. They are printed on card, about 1.5mm thick. The script used is Gothic with the estate name, *Klosterhof*, central at the top of each note. Below this in the centre is the value; on one note it is 40 and on the other it is 45. Presumably these are kopecks as rouble notes would probably be more refined and the mark is unlikely to be the unit of currency; although this is from a German landlord. Below the value are two lines that are centre justified and read:

Jlma paewa templeta  
Ei masja.

I am interpreting the Gothic lettering here and missing out the accents; illustrations of both notes are included. The 40 note is mid-light brown on both the face and back and measures 52mm by 42mm. The back is plain but does carry a date stamp of 20 Sept 1908. The 45 note is light green on both the face and back and measures 51mm by 42mm. The back is plain but carries two date stamps of 20 Sept



Unknown estate notes of Estonia.

1910 and 13 Sept 1911.

The Estonian National Museum has confirmed that Klosterhof is the German name for a manor in Estonian Kloostri. Kloostri is situated south east of Haapsalu and just north of Lihula in Estonia. It is in the parish of Kirbla and there are records dating back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century concerning the land use and ownership. However, they have little information concerning the use of local money, and none for Klosterhof. Can any one help?

*Yours sincerely,*

Andrew M. Clark, I.B.N.S. #6830  
1 The Avenue  
Trueman's Way  
Hawarden  
Flintshire, Wales  
UK CH5 3RZ

## Dear Editor,

Many collectors of notes from the Arab Peninsula have heard and read stories about the notes of the Qatar and Dubai Currency Board. I have especially been curious to learn which note is more scarce, the 50 or 100 riyals? It's neither one, it's the 25 riyals! When visiting Qatar last year I did have the chance to visit the Central Bank and also asked for information about outstanding notes. They have been very helpful and I did get the following information:

### List of outstanding notes for QATAR AND DUBAI on October 21, 1997

denom.	pieces outstanding	amount in Qatar and Dubai riyals
1 riyal	550,038	550,038.00
5 riyals	49,203	246,015.00
10 riyals	47,199	471,990.00
25 riyals	1,565	39,125.00
50 riyals	2,406	120,300.00
100 riyals	5,855	585,500.00
Total amount		2,012,968.00
coins outstanding		1,002,372.00

Now, every collector can make his own opinion whether the Qatar and Dubai notes are as scarce as some people think or not.

Further, I did get information for the 1st issue of Qatar notes (cat. no. 1 to 6), which you find listed below:

### List of outstanding notes for 1<sup>st</sup> issue of QATAR on October 21, 1997

denom.	pieces outstanding	amount in Qatar riyals
1 riyal	1,488,410	1,488,410.00
5 riyals	205,146	1,025,730.00
10 riyals	192,151	1,921,510.00
50 riyals	11,058	552,900.00
100 riyals	19,968	1,996,800.00
500 riyals	2,527	1,263,500.00
Total amount outstanding		8,248,850.00
redeemable until April 11, 1986		

From the above figures it is very clear that the 500 riyals note is the key note in this set and also doesn't get offered very often, while the 50 riyals is overvalued in my opinion.

*remark:*

Some of the above two issues are still being brought to the Central Bank accidentally in bundles, therefore the numbers will get adjusted when necessary. These figures are not final.

No numbers of outstanding notes are available on the second issue, which are still showing up in Qatar sometimes.

I would like to thank the Qatar Central Bank for helping me with this information. The QCB further wants to inform that they are unable to answer letters or exchange requests.

Christof Zellweger, IBNS #LM-86  
Giessenstrasse 6  
CH-9434 Au (SG)  
Switzerland

## Dear Editor,

To all collectors, dealers and those who may have an interest in bank notes:

I feel that we in the south of England deserve our own society. So, it is my intention to form a chapter of the I.B.N.S. to cover an area taking in South Hampshire, Wilshire and Dorset, to be known as The Wessex Chapter. To all who may have similar feelings, please contact me at the address below.

All correspondence will be answered.

I anticipate an initial meeting by October.

Victor Rainbow  
Flat 2, 33 Belle Vur Road  
Southbourne Bournemouth  
Dorset BHG 3DD  
Tel: 01202 434 569 (evening)

## Dear Editor,

I enjoyed reading the erudite and well-researched article on "The Bank Notes of Biafra" by Peter Symes in the *I.B.N.S. Journal*, Volume 36, Number 4, 1997.

On checking my own Biafran bank notes of the second series, I find that I have a £1 note with the serial number DX0538425, and a £5 note serial no. WC0557908, both of which are higher than the highest serial numbers note by Mr. Symes, and would increase the value of notes issued, as extrapolated by him, quite substantially (the £5 note by 50%—to 30 million).

No doubt other readers will be able to help to complete the picture.

Kind regards.

*Yours sincerely*

P. Michael Rhodes, I.B.N.S. #6821  
Raiffeisenstrasse 70  
85716 Lohhof  
Germany

## Dear Editor,

I enclose the front page of Malaysia's *The Star* newspaper, upon which appears a large color photograph and feature pertaining to the launch of a new RM10 bank note, which I noticed and brought back from a recent visit to the Far East, while in Penang.

If it is possible to illustrate the said with sufficient clarity, this may be of some interest to fellow members.

A young woman is shown, holding two of the notes (face & back). The caption reads:

"New RM10 note debuts—ANG POW AND DUIT RAYA—the public can now get their hands on the new RM10 note for the coming *Kongsi Raya* as most major banks began issuing them yesterday (Jan 19th, 1998). Other banks, especially with branches in small towns, are expected to do so next week. The new RM10 note comes with added security features and measures 140mm by 65mm, and it maintains the red hue. It now carries a motif of a Malaysia Airlines aircraft, a Light Rail Transit System train, and a Malaysia International Shipping Corporation container vessel on the back face." The prefix and serial numbers now appear on the back, a denom hologram appears on the face, and the denom is also incorporated



From *The Star* of Malaysia on release of new RM10 notes.



New RM10 note from Malaysia.



Old RM10 note from Malaysia.

within the wmk., following the trend from the RM2.

I also enclose an example of one of the first of these notes to have been issued, together with the design it replaces—this, one of the last to have been issued.

I noted with interest that during the flight out in December, 1997—Singapore Airlines Inflight catalog "*Kris Shop*" offered uncut sheets of U.S \$1, 2, & 5. (16 & 32 notes). On the flight back from Singapore to the U.K.

in February, 1998—an updated catalog offered the new RM10 note in uncut sheets of 8, and matching srl # uncut sheets of 3 old & new. Other bank note offers had suddenly appeared alongside the U.S. dollar sheets, including limited edition Brunei "Royalty Collections," Australia's \$5 polymer uncut sheets of 8, as well as the new Hong Kong "Million Dollar" souvenir notes in uncut sheets of 6 & 24. All but the latter were being offered in excellent presentation

holders and wallets (Details from Singapore Airlines, all offers are delivered by courier service). It seems bank note interest is now literally sky high'

*Sincerely,*

*Richard N. Flashman,*

*I.B.N.S. #4002*

*54 Ebbsfleet Walk*

*Gravesend*

*Kent DA11 9EW England*

## Dear Editor:

I was reading the interesting article about "World Paper Money Depicting Dams" by Mr. Mohamad Hussein (Vol. 36/1)—I'd like to add to this table a Venezuelan note with the following description:

P-56—500 bolivares (Nov. 9th 1971/ Jan. 1st. 1972) Multicolored (predominately bown and blue).

Face: Libertador Simon Bolivar's portrait on the left side and Battle of Carabobo (1821) at center.

Back: Curt Dam, or also called "Central Hydroelectric Dr. Raul Leoni," arms at right. This note was printed by Thomas de la Rue & Co. Ltd in London.

Guri Dam, which is located in Ciudad Guayana, Bolivar State, in southern Venezuela was constructed during the presidential period of Dr. Raul Leoni (1963-1968). This hydroelectric complex originally was built to provide basics to industries (iron,

aluminum, bauxite, etc.) in the zone and actually is providing electric power to northern Brazil by means an agreement between the governments of Venezuela and Brazil. In our case, Guri Dam plays a vital role in our national economy and this work is representative as a symbol of national pride.

*Miquel Chirinos, I.B.N.S. #5992*

*P.O. Box 750*

*Garland, N.C. 28441*

## Dear Editor,

Thank you for publishing my letter concerning Cuban Exchange Certificates in the last *Journal*. May I apologize to our readers and ask them to correct an error in my original letter. In the last paragraph they should amend the sentence "Do all series D notes have the circular pattern?" to read "star pattern."

I have now been informed that the 10 pesos Exchange Certificate (PFX14) is also known to exist in both "starburst" and "circle" patterns. The photocopy that I have seen is similar to my 3 pesos Exchange Certificate (PFX12); the owner has a "circle" note with prefix DA (in smaller type than the number) and a "starburst" note with prefix ED (about the same size as the number). He also has the two 3 pesos Exchange Certificate varieties (PEX12) with prefixes BA w/circle (in smaller type than the number) and EF w/starburst ED (about the same size as the number). It appears quite likely that other C series notes are available in both designs.

Good hunting.

*Yours sincerely,*

*Andrew M. Clark, I.B.N.S. #6830*

*1 The Avenue*

*Trueman's Way*

*Hawarden*

*Flintshire, Wales*

*UK CH5 3RZ*

## Dear Editor,

The 100 new pesos note of Banco de



100 new pesos note from Mexico.

Mexico depicts the Aztec King Nezahualcoyotl (140 -1472) on the face of the note. He was a great warrior and beside his picture appears a poem instead of his signature. This is very proper because he was also called the Poet King of the city of Texcoco." Texcoco was a city with magnificent structures and gardens which were architecturally comparable with those in Ancient Babylon. The poem goes as follows: "Amo el canto del zentzontle, pajaro de cuatrocientas voces, amo el color del jade, y el enervante perfume de las flores, pero amo mas a mi hermano hombre."

I love the song of the Mockingbird, with four hundred voices, I love the color of jade, and the sweet perfume of the flowers, but even more I love my brother man.

The signatures and other messages related to the depicted persons on bank notes have become a reality through microprinting technology. This gives more debt to the personality or other historical scene on the face of the note.

*Best Regards Sincerely*

*Hannu Paatela, I.B.N.S. #2775*

*Apartado Postal 129*

*Cordemex, Merida Yucatan 97310 Mexico*

## Dear Editor,

On December 28, 1997 the Ministry of Finance released new 5 and 10 PT notes with modified design and colors.

*5 PT Error Note "Mule"*

This week the new 5 PT appears with the face showing the signature of the recent Minister of Finance, Mr.

*continued on page 50*



Venezuelan 500 bolivares note with Guri Dam.

# Spanish Royalty on Bank Notes

by Henry B. Heath, I.B.N.S. #3123

## The Spanish Monarchy— Historical Links

In 711 the **Iberian** Peninsula was invaded by Berbers from North Africa under the leadership of General Tariq ibn-Ziyad (his portrait appears on the Gibraltar £5 note (1995)). The Moors, as they were called, were Muslim fanatics and quickly defeated King Rodrigo and occupied almost the whole of the country as far north as the Pyrenees, spreading even into southern France. Only the small but important Christian northern kingdom of Asturias resisted and remained unscathed. The Muslim Caliphate persisted for over seven centuries, but gradually the northern kingdoms, led initially by King Alfonso I of Asturias (c.693-757), cooperated to drive out the Moors by force of arms. The reestablishment of Christianity really began when King Alfonso VI (1030-1093), King of León and Castile, conquered Toledo (1085). The Moors were finally driven from the Spanish peninsula when King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella recaptured Granada (1492). During this long struggle alliances

resulted in the formation of two large kingdoms of Castile and León in the west and Aragon in the east. These accounted for most of the land area of what we now call Spain. These two large kingdoms were united by the marriage (1469) of King Ferdinand II of Aragon (1474-1516) (who later became King Ferdinand V of Castile) and Isabella of Castile (1451-1504). She became Queen Isabella I of Castile when her father King Henry IV died (1474). Being the larger and more powerful realm, Castile predominated in the territorial union, but the pious couple acted as joint sovereigns of Castile and Aragon. For their zealous support of the dreaded Inquisition and their virtuous Christian faith, Pope Alexander VI conferred upon the two monarchs the title "The Catholics" (1494). Their reign saw the beginning of the golden age of Spanish history and laid the foundations for the ruthless exploration, conquest and exploitation of the New World countries.

Failing to get support from Portugal, Christopher Columbus (*Sp. Cristobal Colon*) (1451-1506), was

given the direct patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella for his historic voyage to find a western route to the Indies which led to the discovery of the Americas (1492). This historic achievement was the beginning of the Spanish colonial empire which flourished and brought enormous wealth to Castile. The death of Queen Isabella (1504) posed several problems of succession. One of her two daughters, Joanna, had married Archduke Philip of Habsburg. By 1503, Joanna had become insane, but on her mother's death she was declared Queen. Her consort, Philip, claimed the throne of Spain and all her possessions including Naples and Sicily. Ferdinand retained the crown of Aragon but had to relinquish the crown of Castile. He tried to remain as regent to his insane daughter and it was only King Philip's early death (1506) which saved the day. Ferdinand, though not popular, was reinstated as King and sole ruler of both kingdoms. His death (1516) led to the accession of Philip's son, who was at that time the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, who became



Spain, P69 (1925), D. Felipe II



Spain, P72 (1927), D. Alfonso XIII



Spain, P78 (1928), Saint Fernando



Back of Spain P78 (1928). King Ferdinand III (San Fernando) receiving communion (painting by A. Ferrant)

King Charles I of Spain.

### The House of Habsburg

Spain was ruled by Habsburg kings for nearly two hundred years. On the death of Queen Isabella, her son-in-law Philip successfully assumed the throne as King Philip I of Castile (1506) so becoming the first of the Habsburg rulers. King Charles I (1500-1558), who was the grandson of Emperor Maximilian I and the son of Philip I and Joanna of

Castile, so being heir to both kingdoms, became the first king of a united Spain. During his reign (1516-56) Spain became a dominant power not only through its conquest and exploitation of the Americas, but by an aggressive Catholic policy in southern Europe and shrewd dynastic policies. During the frequent absence of King Charles from Spain, his only son Philip acted as regent and in 1556, when the king abdicated, he acceded to

the throne as King Philip II. By this time the realm had been considerably increased to include the government of Naples and Sicily and later that of the Netherlands and Milan. His first marriage was to Maria of Portugal (1543) and when she died he married Queen Mary I of England (1554). Later he married Elizabeth de Valois, daughter of King Henry II of France and then Anna, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II (1570). Because of his strong Catholic beliefs, the latter part of his reign was marked by



Spain, P86 (1935). Crowned woman unidentified in Pick.



Spain, P127 (1943). Queen Isabella the Catholic.

Protestant revolts in the Netherlands (1568-1609), the defeat of the Spanish Armada by Britain (1588) and a continuing war with England and France. When Philip II died (1588) the country was in decline and his son succeeded to the throne as King Philip III of Spain and also as King Philip II of Portugal. Unfortunately he took little interest in the country's affairs. His reign was marked by continued unrest and independence of the Netherlands (1609) and by the entry of Spain in the Thirty Years War. On his death (1621), his eldest son acceded as King Philip IV of Spain and King Philip III of Portugal until 1640 when Portugal also became an independent nation. Under Philip IV Spain continued to decline and peace with France was a humiliation (1659). On his death he was succeeded by his son who became King Charles II of Spain, Naples & Sicily (1665-1700). As a minor he ruled under the regency of the Queen mother, Mariana de Austria. He was the last of the Habsburgs and died childless. He had willed the throne to his great-nephew, Philip of Anjou.

### **The House of Bourbon**

The first Bourbon king of Spain was King Philip V who was the grandson of King Louis XIV. He was the designated successor to Charles II, but his acceptance was not relished by the major European powers and sparked off the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14). Philip V was a weak king, in ailing health and dominated by outside interests, but he did centralize government and established the direct rule of the monarchy. His son Ferdinand VI succeeded him in 1746. Little happened during Ferdinand's short reign (1746-59) and he was succeeded by his half brother, Charles III, who was at that time King of Naples and Sicily (1735-59). He was a much more active monarch and intervened in both the Seven Years War after an

agreement with France and in the American Revolution against the British. His son Charles IV acceded to the throne (1788-1808), but he too was weak and dominated by Queen Maria Luisa and his ministers. He entered into an alliance with France (1796) which ultimately led to a revolt against the king and his minister, Manuel de Godoy. The French Revolution seriously affected Spanish politics and popular opinion caused King Charles IV to abdicate in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII (1808).

At this stage Napoleon I stepped in and ousted both Charles IV and Ferdinand VII whom he held in captivity. Napoleon took direct control in Spain and placed his brother Joseph Bonaparte on the throne (1808-13), but the Spanish people refused to accept him and quickly organized resistance to French occupation of the country. A British force came to their aid so beginning the long drawn out Peninsular War (1808-14) which eventually led to Napoleon's downfall (1815). Unfortunately, the costs of the conflict and the growing independence movements throughout the countries in the Spanish empire had a serious effect on the Spanish economy. King Ferdinand VII was restored to his throne (1814) and he directly reinstated a repressive regime until his death (1833). In the absence of a male heir, Ferdinand VII had abrogated the Salic Law (1830) of male succession of his brother Don Carlos in favor of his daughter, Isabella II. This decision resulted in the bitter and protracted Carlist Wars. Queen Isabella II succeeded to the Spanish throne (1833-68) with her mother, Queen Maria Cristina, acting as queen regent until 1840 when she was forced to resign and left the country. Queen Isabella II reigned in her own right from 1843 but her reign was marked by continuous strife and led to a revolution (1868) and the introduction of a democratic constitution. At this stage the

Bourbon line was broken and the throne was accepted by the son of King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy who became King Amadeus I (1870). His reign was short lived and disrupted by revolutionary activity in Cuba and by further Carlist uprisings so that by 1873 he decided to abdicate. This opened the way for the introduction of the first Spanish Republic (1873-74).

With an inherently unstable government, the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy became paramount and, at the end of a civil war, Isabella II's son, Alfonso, was proclaimed by the army as King Alfonso XII. He enjoyed a relatively peaceful reign (1874-85). His son, who was born in the year after his father's death, succeeded to the throne as King Alfonso XIII, under the regency of his mother, Queen Maria Cristina (1886-1902). He became an autocratic monarch who lost the public support of the overwhelming Republican majority led by Primo de Rivera. Refusing to abdicate, King Alfonso XIII left Spain and died in exile (1941). From this date the monarchy was in abeyance during the Second Republic and, following the Spanish Civil War (1936-39), the Fascist dictatorship of General Franco. On Franco's request the Cortes formally recognized Spain as a monarchy and named Juan Carlos, the grandson of Alfonso XIII, as the heir apparent to the throne on General Franco's death. The dictatorship of Franco ended at his death (1975) and King Juan Carlos I acceded to the throne and as a constitutional monarch. He has a son and heir, Prince Philip of Asturias (b. 1978) so that the succession is assured.

### **Portraits of the Spanish Monarchy**

Although King Alfonso XII was on the throne when the Banco de España issued its first bank notes (1874), the early notes did not include a royal portrait or even a royal cipher. It was not until the 1895 issue that the portrait of King Carlos



Spain, P126 (1943). D. Ferdinand the Catholic.



Spain, P128 (1943). Queen Isabella the Catholic.

III (Charles III) appeared on the back of the 1000 pesetas note. Three years later the 5 pesetas note carried a portrait of Queen Isabella I, but this was not issued. An unidentified crowned head in profile was used on the 1907 issues. According to Pick (p926), the 1914-15 issue, carrying a portrait of King Philip II, was printed but not circulated. Thereafter, the portraits appearing on Banco de España notes were used as a celebration of the important monarchs in Spanish history. Spain was without a king for 44 years from the beginning of the Second Republic (1931) to the death of General Franco (1975), but the concept of a constitutional monarchy was not lost and the House of Bourbon was reinstated when King Juan-Carlos I acceded to the throne. The portrait of King Juan-Carlos I and his son appear on current Banco de España notes.

The following chronological

listing of royal portraits appearing on Banco de España notes is based on *World Paper Money* (Pick), 8th Edn. and *Modern Issues* 1961-96, Vol. 3, 2nd Edition.

**Ferdinand III** (called "The Saint") (1201-1252). King of Castile (1217-52) and of Leon (1230-57). Canonized 1671.

Portrait: head, facing slightly left, heavily bearded with long hair, crowned P78 (1928). Back shows a painting by A Ferrant of the king receiving communion.

**Alfonso X** (called "The Learned") (1221-1284). King of Castile and Leon (1252-84).

Portrait: half length portrait, crowned, facing left, wearing state robes. P146 (1954).

**Ferdinand II** (called "The Catholic") (1452-1516). King of Sicily (1468-1516), as Ferdinand II of Castile (1474-1504), jointly with Queen Isabella I as Ferdinand II of Aragon (1479-1516) and as Ferdinand III of Naples (1504-16).

Portrait: 1. bust facing right, crowned, wearing state robes. P126 (1943). 2. conjointly with Isabella I, busts, facing half left, crowned. P140 (1957).

**Isabella I** (called "The Catholic") (1451-1504). Queen of Castile (1474-1504). married Ferdinand II of Aragon (1469), ruled jointly with him as Queen of Castile and Aragon (1479-1504).

Portrait: 1. bust, facing quarter left, wearing tight fitting head cover and dress with jewelled bodice. P73 (1927). 2. head, facing, wearing a white wimple and a tall crown. P127 (1943). 3. half portrait facing right, wearing a loose head cover, crowned P 128 (1945). 4. enthroned with Christopher Columbus standing. P 129 (1945). 5. conjointly with Ferdinand II, busts, facing half left, crowned P140 (1957).

**Charles I** (*Sp. Dom Carlos I*) (1500-1558). Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (1519-56); King of Spain (1516-56), relinquished control of Naples (1554), the Netherlands (1555) and of Spain (1556) to his son Philip. He abdicated and entered a monastery (1557).

Portrait: 1. bust, bearded head facing half left, wearing soft black hat and high collared jacket. P70 (1925). 2. bust, Kg. Carlos I in armor with helmet, facing three quarters right. P125 (1940)

**Philip II** (*Sp. Dom Felipe II*) (1527-1598) King of Spain (1556-98)..

Portrait. bust, head facing half right over left shoulder, wearing stiff, high collared garments with white ruff P69 (1925). Some notes were later issued with Republica Espanola overprint (1931, 1936).

**John of Austria** (1545-1578). Natural son of Emperor Charles V later Charles I of Spain. Governor general of the Netherlands (1576-78). Commanded during Battle of Lepanto (1571).

Portrait: head on right. P119 (1940-45).

Picture of naval Battle of Lepanto on back.

**Ferdinand VI** (1713-1759). King of Spain (1746-59).



Spain, P146 (1954). D. Alfonso X.

Portrait: on P68A (1914)—not issued.

**Charles III** (*Sp.Dom Carlos JJJ*) (1716-1788). King of Spain (1759-88).

Portrait: bust, facing half left, wearing court dress with sash of an order and a white bob wig. P155 (1976).

**Alfonso XIII** (1886-1941). King of Spain (1886-1931). Vacated throne when Republic formed, died in exile.

Portrait: 1. head facing quarter right, wearing suit and white shirt, uncrowned. P 72 (1927) P80 with Republica Espanola stamp (1931). 2. portrait conjointly with Queen Victoria-Eugenie P68B (1915), not issued.

**Victoria-Eugenie** (full name Victoria-Eugenie Julia Ena, Princess of Battenburg) (1887-1969). Queen consort to King Alfonso XIII (1906-31).

Portrait: conjointly with King Alfonso XIII P68B (1915), not issued

**Juan-Carlos I** (1938- ). King of Spain since 1975. He married Sofia, daughter

of King Paul of the Hellenes (1938) and they have three children.

Portrait: 1. head, facing slightly left, uncrowned, in uniform. P160 (1979-82). 2. head, facing half left, in civilian suit. P161 (1985-87). Back carries portrait of his son, Prince Philip. 3. Kg.Juan-Carlos on right. P165 (1992).

**Philip de Bourbon & Grecia** (*Sp.Felipe de Borbon y Grecia*) (b. 1978). Prince of Asturias.

Portrait: bust of young prince, facing half right, wearing dark suit and white shirt. P161 back. ( 1985-87).

Only three countries of the former far flung Spanish Empire carry royal portraits on their pre-independence bank notes. These are:

**Haiti**

**Isabella I, the Catholic.**

Portrait: head in profile, facing left, crowned. P76 (1883).

**Philippines**

**Isabella II** (1830-1904). Queen of Spain (1833-70) under regency of her mother Queen Maria Cristina until 1840.

Abdicated.

Portrait: bust, facing half right, crowned, wearing lowcut gown. (small in oval vignette). A1-A2 (1852).

**Puerto Rico**

**Maria Christina of Bourbon** (*Sp.Maria Cristina de Borbon*) (1806-1878). Fourth wife of King Ferdinand VII (m. 1829), regent to her daughter Queen Isabella II until 1840.

Portrait: 1. bust, facing half right, crowned. P26-29 (1894-96) 2. bust on right. P 30-31(1894-97).

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# Portuguese Royalty on Bank Notes

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## The Portuguese Monarchy— Historical Links

Until it gained independence, the northern region of what we now call Portugal was ruled by Henry of Burgundy (d.1112) as a fiefdom of León and Castile. Henry was created Count of Portugal (a name derived from Portuaculensis, the old seaport of Calle, the present Oporto) after giving aid to King Alfonso I of Castile in his fight against the Moors, but when Alfonso I died, Henry broke the ties with León and declared himself King Alfonso I of Portugal (1143). The independent kingdom of Portugal was formally recognized by Pope Alexander III (1179).

The expulsion of the Muslim Moors continued to be a priority for his successors as each sovereign fought to extend his kingdom southward. King Alfonso III (Kg. 1248-79), having deposed his brother King Sancho (1245), cleared the Muslims as far south as the Algarve. He moved his capital from the old city of Coimbra to Lisbon and there set up his first Cortes (parliament). His son, King Denis (Kg. 1279-1325) succeeded him. He had a peaceful reign and established the University of Coimbra, one of the oldest universities in Europe (1290).

King Ferdinand I (Kg. 1367-83)

was the last direct descendant of Henry of Burgundy to occupy the throne. He married his daughter, Beatrice, to King John I of León and Castile so that the throne on his death would have gone to Castile, but a civil war frustrated this and the succession eventually went to Ferdinand's illegitimate half-brother, John of Aviz.

## The House of Aviz

John of Aviz was the natural son of Peter I, Grand Master of the Knights of Aviz. He successfully contested his claim to the Portuguese throne and became King John I (Kg. 1385-1433). He married Philippa of Lancaster, the daughter of John of Gaunt (1387) which ensured an alliance with England. His reign saw the beginning of a great period of exploration and colonial expansion, largely conducted by one of his sons, Henry the Navigator (1394-1460). Under Henry's direction the Portuguese fleets explored the west coast of Africa and the eastern Atlantic, discovered the Azores and Cape Verde and colonized Madeira. He was keenly interested in navigation and established a school of navigation (1419). His portrait appears on Cape Verde 500 escudos note (1971).

The short reign of King Duarte (Kg. 1433-38), brother of Henry the Navigator, was followed by King

Alfonso V (Kg. 1438-81). He had fought a series of successful battles in north Africa and earned the title "The African." On the death of King Henry IV of Castile (1474), his marriage to Juana of Castile led to a war with Ferdinand and Isabella in an unsuccessful attempt to unite Spain and Portugal. His son, King John II (Kg. 1481-95), known as "The Perfect," was a strong monarch who encouraged exploration which opened up the Far East sea route and signed the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) which divided the New World between Spain and Portugal. His failure to back Christopher Columbus was a major and costly blunder.

His successor, King Emanuel I (Kg. 1495-1521) saw the peak of Portuguese overseas commerce. His son, King John III, known as "The Pious" (Kg. 1521-57) introduced the dreaded Inquisition and placed the University of Coimbra under the strict rule of the Jesuits. During his reign Brazil became a part of the Portuguese empire, but the power of Portugal was already in decline. King Sebastian (Kg. 1557-78), the only son of King John III, acceded to the throne as a minor under the regency of his grandmother, Catharine of Austria, and then of his great-uncle, Cardinal Henry (1512-1580), who succeeded him as King



Brazil, P138 (1943), D. Pedro I



Brazil, P170 (1961-64), D. Pedro II



Portugal, P168 (1964). Queen Isabella (known as Saint Elizabeth)  
Queen consort to Dom Dinis.

Henry of Portugal (Kg. 1578-80), the last King of the House of Aviz. Sebastian was on a military expedition to Morocco where he was killed in battle (1578).

### The Spanish Habsburgs

On King Henry's death, the throne was seized by King Philip II of Spain and the country annexed as a dependency. King Philip II of Spain became King Philip I of Portugal (1580-98). Philip I allowed Portugal a great deal of self government but his successors, King Philip II (Philip III of Spain) (Kg. 1598-1621) and King Philip III (Philip IV of Spain) (Kg. of Portugal 1621-40), ruled Portugal as a province. These monarchs did very little to improve the declining Portuguese economy and a popular insurgence against Spanish domination, supported by France, deposed the Spanish king and elected John, Duke of Braganza, one of Portugal's biggest landowners, to the throne as King John IV of Portugal. This was the beginning of

the Briganza dynasty.

### The House of Briganza

King John IV (Kg. 1640-56) did not find it easy to gain recognition, but he was an active monarch who cleared the Dutch out of Brazil and reestablished links with England. Wealth from Brazil helped in the recovery of the Portuguese economy. John IV was succeeded by his son, Alfonso VI, under the regency of his mother until 1662. His brother, Pedro, deposed and imprisoned the king (1667) and wrested the regency until Alfonso's death when he became King Peter II (Kg. 1667-1706). In turn he was succeeded by his son, King John V (Kg. 1706-50) who ruled as a despot. He was followed by King Joseph I (Kg. 1750-77) who ruled through his all powerful chief-minister, the Marques de Pombal (1699-1782). He was dismissed when Queen Maria I, the daughter of Joseph I, acceded to the throne (Qn. 1777-1816) and ruled jointly with her husband,



Brazil, P184 (1965-67), Princess Isabella

Peter III, until his death. Being mentally unsound, her son John assumed the regency (1799).

As Napoleon's troops occupied Portugal and the Peninsular War raged (1808-14), the royal family fled to Brazil (1808). When Queen Maria I died John succeeded to the throne as King John VI (Kg. 1816-26), but remained in Brazil until conditions in Portugal forced him to return (1821) leaving his son Peter as regent in Brazil. Peter quickly reorganized Brazil as a separate empire and declared its independence becoming Emperor Pedro I (1822-31). He succeeded to the throne as King Peter IV (1826) and returned to Portugal after abdicating in favor of his son who became Emperor Pedro II (Emp. 1831-89). Back in Portugal, King Peter IV, promptly resigned in favor of his daughter Maria de Gloria, who at that time was only seven years old. Her reign commenced as a regency under her uncle Miguel to whom she became betrothed, but he usurped the throne which resulted in a bitter War of the Two Brothers (1828-33) and was eventually exiled



Portugal, P170 (1966), D. João II



Portugal, P174 (1966-80), Queen Maria



Brazil, P186 (1967), D. João VI



Brazil, P193 (1970-80), D. Pedro II

(1834). Queen Maria II was restored to the throne and ruled jointly with her second husband, Ferdinand II (1837). On her death her son became Louis I (Kg. 1861-89). His successor was Charles I (Kg. 1889-1908) but he and the heir apparent were assassinated and his second son Manuel acceded to the throne (1908) as King Manuel II. His reign was chaotic and terminated by a revolt (1910). He went into exile when the monarchy was abolished and the Republic of Portugal established.

### Portraits of the Portuguese Monarchy

Bank notes were first issued in Portugal in 1787 and carried the royal coat of arms on the face. During the War of the Two Brothers many of these early notes were revalidated but none carried any portraits of the monarchy. The Banco de Portugal issued its first notes in 1847, but the first of these to carry a portrait of King Louis I was the 20 Mil Reis of 1876. The portrait of Prince Henry the Navigator was

used on the back of the 10 Mil Reis note (1902-09) and of King Alfonso Henriques on the 20 Mil Reis notes issued in 1906. The 50 Mil Reis note dated 30.9. 1910, but issued in 1917, shows a portrait of King Manuel I greeting Pedro Alvares Cabral on his arrival at Lisbon (1500), although most biographies state that Cabral's voyage to Brazil began from Lisbon in 1500 and that he returned there in 1501. Between 1911-1938 the Banco de Portugal notes carried portraits of many outstanding Portuguese leaders but none of royalty. Henry the Navigator was again portrayed on the 500 escudos note (1938) and the head of King John I as Master of Aviz in a high black hat appears on the 1000 Escudos note of the same date. Thereafter, royal portraiture became more frequent as the following listing shows.

The following chronological listing of royal portraits on Banco de Portugal notes is based on *World Paper Money* (Pick), 8th Edn. and *Modern Issues* 1961-96, Vol. 3, 2nd. Edition.

**Alfonso I** (Port: *Dom Afonso I, Henriques*) (1109-1185). First King of Portugal (1143-85).

Portrait: 1. Portrait in centre on back. P84 (1906); 2. bust, facing half left, bald head and heavily bearded, in oval vignette. P156 (1942)

**Denis** (Port. *Dom Dinis or Diniz*) (1261-1325). *King of Portugal* (1279-1325).

Portrait: Head, facing half left, with long hair and bearded, crowned, wearing a cloak with a large cross on left side. P171 (1965). Back shows scene of the opening of the University of Lisbon (1290).

**Elizabeth of Aragon, Saint** (Isabella) (c. 1271-1336). Queen consort to King Dinis (1283-1325). After death of King Dinis she founded a convent at Coimbra. Canonized by Pope Urban VIII (1625).

Portrait: bust, facing forward, crowned, wearing court dress. P168 (1964). Vignette of the old city of Coimbra on back.

**Leonor**, full name Leonor Teles de Meneses (d. 1405). Mistress and then Queen of King Ferdinand I of Portugal (1371-83), then regent until removed by King John I (1386) and imprisoned.

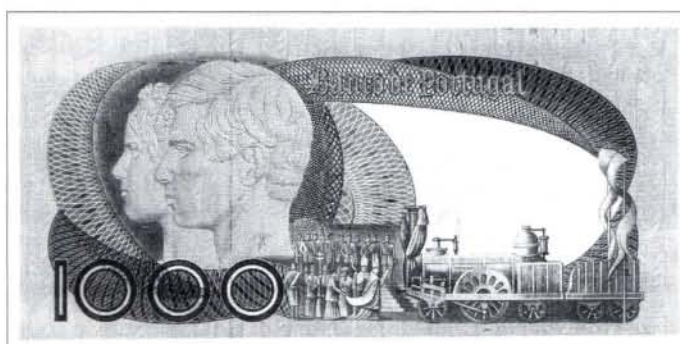
Portrait: On right. P 157 (1942).

**John I** (Port: *Dom João I*) known as "The Great" (1357?-1433). Grand master of the Knights of Aviz, elected King of Portugal (1385-1433).

Portrait: bust, facing half left, dressed in black with large black hat. P152 (1938).



Face—Brazil P125, 1968-80), D. Pedro V



Back—Brazil P125. Conjoint D. Pedro V and Queen Stephanie



**Brazil, P199 (1981), Princes Isabella of Brazil**

**Philipa of Lancaster** (Port: *Filipa de Lancastre*) (1359-1415). Queen consort to King John I (1387-1415).

Portrait: 1. bust, facing half left, crowned, wearing robes and a long white head scarf from under her crown, P161 (1956), P166(1961).

**Henry** (Port *Henrique, Infante de Portugal*) known as Henry the Navigator (1394-1460). Prince of Portugal. Third son of King John I.

Portrait: 1. small portrait on upper left. P81 (1902-09); 2. portrait of prince, wearing black, at right. P151(1938).

**Manuel I.** (Port: *Dom Manuel I*) (1469-1521 ).King of Portugal (1495-1521).

Portrait: King portrayed enthroned, in picture depicting the arrival (or departure?) of the navigator Pedro M vars Cabral in Lisbon (1500). P111(1916).

**John H** (Port: Dom João II) known as "The Perfect" (14551-1495). King of Portugal 1481-95).

Portrait: bust, facing half left, wearing court robes and large black hat. P170 (1966, 1979).

**John IV** (Port: Dom João IV) known as "the Fortunate" (1604-1656). King of Portugal (1640-56).

Portrait: Bust, facing quarter left, wearing dark garment with large white collar, long hair and with moustache and pointed beard. P158 (1944, 1952).

**Maria I** (1734-1816). Queen of Portugal jointly with her husband King Peter III (1777-1816).

Portrait: bust, facing half left, wearing a dress with darker over garment, four-strand choker necklace and an elaborate head cover. P174 (1968, 1980).

**Maria II** known as Maria de Gloria (1819-1853). Queen of Portugal (1826-53) acceded when her father renounced the throne.

Portrait: 1. Half length portrait of Maria II seated, facing half right, wearing low-cut gown with sash over left shoulder, hands held together. P172 (1967); 2. head in profile facing left. Banco de Portugal building (1846) in background. P172 (1967) on back.

**Peter V** (Port: Dom Pedro V) (1837-1861). King of Portugal (1853-61), ruled under regency of King Ferdinand 11(1853-55).

Portrait: Bust in full dress uniform, facing slightly right over left shoulder uncrowned. P175 (1968-82). Conjoint portraits of King and his consort, Queen Stephanie, on back.

**Stephanie of Hohenzollern.** Queen consort to King Peter V (1858-61).

Portrait: Conjoint with King Peter V, head in profile, facing left. P175 (1968-82) on back.

**Louis I** (Port: *Dom Luiz I*) (1838-1889) King of Portugal (1861-89).

Portrait: Portrait in centre. P56 (1876).

Only three countries which were formerly Portuguese colonies have issued notes bearing portraits of the Portuguese monarchy:

### Angola

Bank notes issued by Banco de Angola 1940-46.

**John II.** (Port: Dom João II).

Portrait: Bust, facing half left, wearing white shirt under a dark over garment. P82 (1944), P86 (1952). Very similar to the portrait on Portugal P176 (1966-79)

### Brazil

Bank notes issued by Imperio do Brasil 1833-1888; by Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil 1891 - 1931. by Banco do Brasil

**John VI.** (Port: Dom João VI) known as "the Merciful" (1767-1826). King of Portugal (1816-26). Left Portugal to live in Brazil (1807-21)

Portrait: Bust, facing half left, in court dress with decorations. P140 (1943), P148 (1949), P155 (1953), P164 (1955-60), P172 (1961-62), P186 (1967) ovpt on P172.

**Pedro I** (1798-1834). Regent of Brazil (1821), Emperor of Brazil (1822-31). Abdicated on return to Portugal to become Pedro IV of Portugal.

Portrait: Bust, facing half left, in uniform with high collar, decorations, uncrowned. P123 (L.1923), P139(1943), P147 (1949), P154(1955-59), P171 (1961-64), P192 (reworked) ( 1970).

**Pedro II** (1825-1891). Emperor of Brazil (1831-89). Acceded on abdication of Dom Pedro I.

Portrait: I. Bust, facing quarter right, with balding hair and a large white beard. P121 (L.1932), P138 (1943), P146 (1949), PP153 (1955-59), P162 (1960), P170 (1961-64), P171 (1961-64), P180 (1963), P185 (1966-67) ovpt on P180. 2. Head, facing forward, fully bearded, balding head. P193 (1970-80).

**Isabella** (?).Princess of Brazil. Acted as regent to her father, Dom Pedro II.

Portrait: 1. bust, facing quarter right, in low-cut gown, wearing a necklace, curly hair. P137 (1943), P145 949), P152 (1956-59), P161 (1954-61), P169 (1961), P179 (1963). 2. Bust, facing half right, double portrait L&R upside down. P199 (1981).

### Cape Verde Islands

(Port: *Ihla Cabo Verde*)

Bank notes issued by Banco Nacional Ultramarino 1971-72.

Henry the Navigator, Prince of Portugal

Portrait: Portrait on right. P48 (1958), P53A (1971).

### Saint Thomas & Prince Islands

(Port: *Ihla São Tome & Principe*)

Bank notes issued by Banco Nacional Ultramarino 1946 & 1956-58.

Alfonso V (Port: Dom Afonso V) known as "the African" (1432-1481). King of Portugal (1438-81).

Portrait: Bust, in profile facing left, crowned with a plumed crown, heavily bearded. P32-34 (1946), P36-38 (1958).

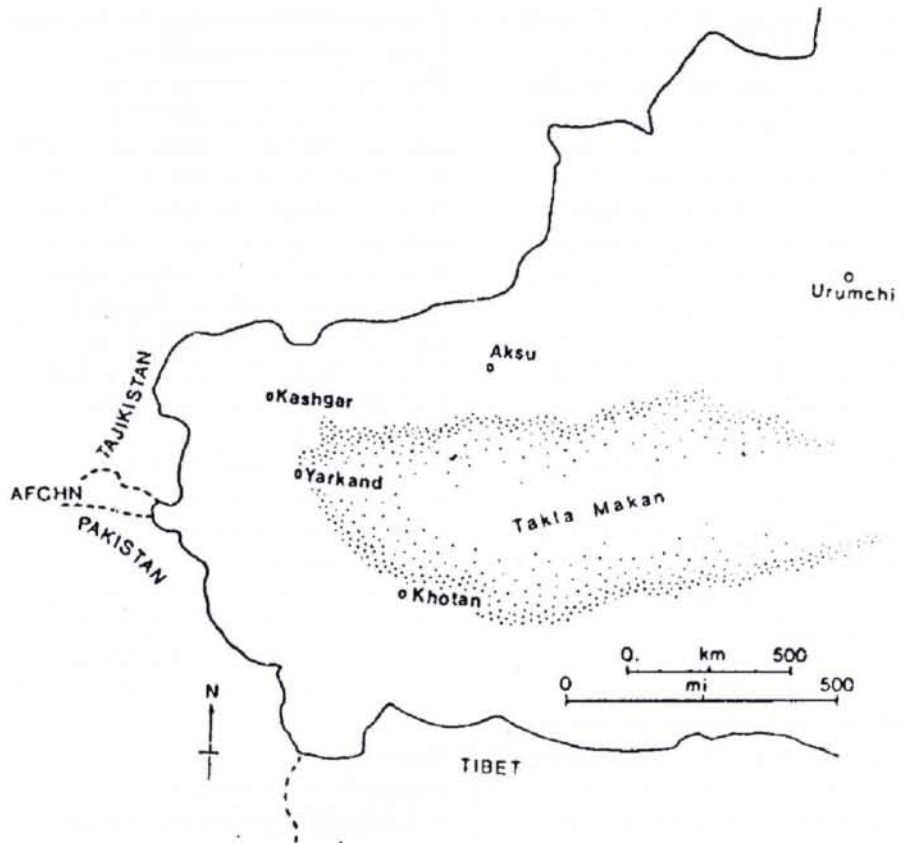
# Paper Money of the Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan—Part I. Issues of Kashgar

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The region covering over half a million square miles of extreme western China, formerly known in Britain as Chinese Turkistan, is ethnically and culturally very distinct from the rest of the country. Although included in the empire of Han China in the 1st century BC, more effective control was reestablished eighteen hundred years later by the Manchu Emperor Chien Lung, when the area was named Sinkiang (Hsin Chiang), the "New Dominion." In place of this long familiar name, some prefer the recent sinicized rendering: *Xinjiang*. Much of southern Sinkiang is occupied by the Takla Makan desert, and for two millennia the main oasis villages and towns have been sited around its border (see Map). The indigenous peoples of Sinkiang are derived from very varied stock: Kakazhs, Kirghiz, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Mongols and others; most numerous are the Uighurs, a name now used collectively for all the Turkic peoples of Sinkiang. By the fifteenth century, Islam had become the religion of the people of Sinkiang: the common language is Turki, with several variants and dialects, and for centuries the Arabic script has been used. During the Republican period China possessed a substantial population of Hui, Chinese speaking Muslims, termed Tungans in Sinkiang and playing a major role in the events discussed in this article. Until recently, Han Chinese represented only a small percentage of the population of Sinkiang, but in recent years the balance has changed



rapidly as the Peking government follows a policy of accelerated resettlement of ethnic Chinese in the region.

An approach to the subject of this article, the paper money of a transient Islamic Republic established in Sinkiang in the 1930s, requires a backward glance to the last century. In 1864-1865 Muhammad Yakub, from Khok and Khanate, successfully led an uprising against the Chinese, and came to control much of Sinkiang until his death in 1877. He issued copper coins (*fulus*), small silver half-misqals and gold tillas at

Kashgar, well documented in the Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, but no paper money. Indeed, the first bank note issued officially for Sinkiang (though not listed in Pick) was printed in Shanghai in 1908, four years before the Chinese Empire was replaced by the Republic. Yakub's regime was nominally Islamic, and he adopted the titles of *Beg* and *Ataliq Ghazi*, minting many of his coins in the name of the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Aziz, but his rule was exploitative and despotic, rather than representing the precepts of Islam, and

contemporary accounts suggest that the return of the Chinese troops in 1877 was welcomed. But much of the population of Sinkiang remained Muslim under alien government, and over half a century later, the stage was set for another uprising, which left both coins and bank notes to document its brief life.

The numismatic legacy of the political, religious and social conflicts that occurred in Kashgar and other regions of Chinese Turkistan during 1352AH (25 April 1933-14 April 1934 AD) remains incompletely documented. To place the bank notes in context, the coins of this period must be mentioned briefly. The relatively well known struck copper coins of Kashgar bearing this *Hijira* date have been discussed by Hogan<sup>3</sup>, Thierry<sup>8</sup> and Manara<sup>5</sup> who note that they form two series, distinct in denomination and Turki attribution. In brief, the 10-cash coins bear the legend "Uighuristan Republic," and the 20-cash issues "Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan." A recently discovered silver coin (KM E39) also bears the latter legend. To delve further, we must look in more detail at the scene in Kashgar, and at the players during this chaotic year. Since 1927, Kashgar had been controlled by a Chinese provincial official, Ma Shao-wu, but in the first week of May 1933 the city was wrested from him by the arrival, within five days, of three armies: first that of 'Uthman Ali and Kirghiz troops, then of the Uighur chief Temur and thirdly of Tungans led by Ma Chan-ts'ang. After a very short period of cooperation, the Tungans occupied the New City of Kashgar and were, in effect, in conflict with their Uighur and Kirghiz co-religionists. Thierry proposes that, from May to September 1933 an independent Turkic state, the 'Uighuristan Republic' under Temur's leadership, was in existence in Kashgar, at least in the Old City, when the 10-cash coins were presumably made. Of the 20-

cash, the silver coin and the paper money, more follows.

In this account, we have relied heavily on the masterly analysis by Forbes<sup>2</sup> of the complexities of Sinkiang history from 1911 to 1949. On 9 August 1933, Temur left Kashgar to survey his troops outside the city; he was arrested and shot by Tungans, and his head exhibited in Kashgar Old City. This left the nascent Republic without a leader; furthermore 'Uthman Ali, Commander-in-Chief of the Kashgar Turkic soldiery resigned on 2 October. Events now focus on Khotan, an oasis as ancient as Kashgar, on the southern edge of the desert (see Map). In February 1933, three men had established a Turkic nationalist government in Khotan: Muhammad Amin Bughra and his two younger brothers, Abdullah Khan and Nur Ahmad Jan, each of whom adopted the title *Amir*. They were joined by a well-travelled teacher, 'Abd al-Baqi Sabit Damullah, appointed as Prime Minister in Khotan and invited to Kashgar after the death of Temur. As Forbes notes, the "...power vacuum in the Kashgar Oasis was filled by Sabit Damullah, the Prime Minister and *Shaykh al-Islam* of the Khotan Islamic Government...[and]...in this way the whole of Southern Sinkiang, with the important exception of the Tungan stronghold at Kashgar New City, passed under the control of the Khotan *Amirs* almost by default."

The presidency of an Islamic State was offered to the Uighur leader Khoja Niyas Hajji, who proclaimed a new Republic on 10 September. However, he remained in Aksu, and this State remained notional until, on 12 November, a definitive title, the Turk-Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan' (TIRET) was inaugurated in Kashgar, recognizing Khoja Niyas as President, Sabit Damullah as Prime Minister with a cabinet of thirteen, including 'Ali Achun Bay as Finance Minister, presumably responsible

for issuing coins and bank notes. During TIRET's brief existence, the copper 20-cash and the silver coin were probably struck, but what of the paper money that accompanied these?

The Kashgar bank notes of this Republic are little known and very poorly documented, and are not mentioned in the current edition of Pick. A one-tael note is illustrated in color in *Xinjiang Numismatics* (1991): printed on paper (XN figure 570) and on cloth (XN figure 571) but accompanied only by a brief paragraph that verges on hysteria in its disapproval of the "bogus" Republic—a "...petty and feudalist and splittist regime" set up by the "Arch-mullah...at the instigation and with the support of British imperialism." These notes are described in detail below, following an account of a recently discovered half-tael (5 misqal) bank note: a previously unrecorded note and denomination

**1. Five misqal note.** Dimensions 149 x 88mm; black on thin, slightly yellowed and finely fibrous paper; all inscriptions in Turki.

**Face** (Fig. 1): border 122 x 66mm. Turki denomination at upper corners, western '5' at lower corners. Turki serial number (2000) at upper right and lower left; rectangular seal stamp (30 x 12mm) in red ink at base.

**Back** (Fig. 2): similar black border and corner numerals repeated. Circular 43mm diam. stamp in purple ink; central circle with crescent and star on crosshatched ground and Turki legend in outer circle.

The Arabic text is transcribed below, with transliteration, and free translation:

**Face:** Turkistan government  
In the lands of the Turkistan government this will be accepted as five misqal [or] two hundred *dachin* [i.e. red cash].  
Money of the State Treasury.

Ministry of Finance

*Ink stamp:* Ministry of Finance.

**Back:** It is decreed by law that this bank note of the *Padshah* must be accepted promptly for *zakat*, *barku* and *khiraj* between government and citizens at the rate of five Kashgar misqal. [The



Figures 1 and 2: Face and back: Kashgar 5-misqal note of AH1352.

government] makes the decision that [anyone] making false bank notes will be severely punished.

Year 1352

Ink stamp: see one-sar note below.

## 2. One sar (=tael) note: type A.

Dimensions 157 x 111mm; inscriptions and designs in black on paper similar to 5-misqal note, and calligraphy in a similar hand.

Face (Fig. 3): border 126 x 76mm; design and inscriptions as on notes illustrated in XN (nos. 570/571). Year (1352)

beneath central crescent and star. Arabic numerals in lozenges at upper corners; Western '1' with serifs at lower corners. Rectangular red stamp at base identical to that on 1.

Turkistan hukumati at top (Fig. 5) and other inscriptions as in 1 except:

(a) denomination: *bir sar dort yuz dachinka* (one sar [or] four hundred red cash)

Back (Fig. 4): As XN nos. 570/571; Western '1' at upper corners; Arabic at lower corners. Inscriptions as in 1 except:

(b) *Tizah* is omitted from line 3, implying a general warning against counterfeiting, rather than specifically of this bank note.

(c) At the end of the inscription *chiqarghan* of the 5-misqal note (an active

شہو پادشاہ لبق تیزہ فی حکومت و فقرار الہیندہ  
زکوٰۃ و برکو و خراجہ تاجیر قیلماں ہش مشقال  
کاشغر فلی حسابدہ آلدورلار مبادا یالغاندین تیزہ  
چقارباسہ قاتیق جزا بریلادور دیب چقارغان حکم  
سنہ ۱۳۵۲

Face:

*Turkistān hūkūmati*  
*tābe'sida besh misqāl iki yūz*  
*dachinka ālādūr dāulat khazina fūli*  
*maliya nāziri*

Ink stamp:

*Turkistan maliya nāziri*

Back:

*Shabū pādshāhliq tizahni hūkūmat wa fuqarā ārālarında*  
*zakāt wa barku wa khirājlargha ta'khir qilmai besh misqāl*  
*Kāshghar fūli hisābida āladurlār mabāda yalghāndin tizah*  
*chiqārilsa qattiq jazā berilādūr deb chiqārghān hukm.*  
*sanah ۱۳۵۲*

Ink stamp:

*Fi Turkistān bash wikalāti*

Face:

Turkistan government  
In the lands of the Turkistan government this will be accepted as five *misqāl*  
[or] two hundred *dachin*. Money of the State Treasury.  
Ministry of Finance

Ink stamp:

Turkistan Ministry of Finance

Back:

It is decreed by law that this banknote will be accepted promptly for  
*zakat*, *barku* and *khiraj* between citizens and government at the rate of  
five Kashgar *misqāl*. The government makes the decision that [anyone]  
making false banknotes will be severely punished.

Year 1352

Ink stamp:

Chief Representative of Turkistan



Figures 3 and 4: Face and back: Kashgar 1-sar note (type A) of AH1352.

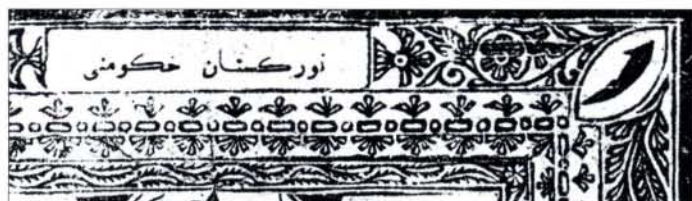


Figure 5: Issuing authority: detail of face, 1-sar type A.



Figure 6: Issuing authority: detail of face, 1-sar type B.

form) is replaced by the passive *chiqarilgan* making the unimportant change of "...makes the decision" to "the decision is made."

Circular stamp in purple ink: identical to that on 5-misqal note. This is complete in Fig. 4

reading counterclockwise from 10 o'clock: *Turkistan bash wikalati* Chief representative of Turkistan.

### 3. One-sar (=tael) note type B.

Another one-sar note was recently obtained, very similar in design to 2 type A but differing in the following details:

**Face:** inscription at top (Fig. 6) reads: *sharqi Turkistan jumhuriyeti Republic of Eastern Turkistan*

Other inscriptions as in 2 but redrawn by the same (or very similar) hand.

**Back:** Arabic numerals at upper corners, Western at lower, matching the face.

**Face and back:** borders and decorative devices are entirely redrawn, in a similar pattern to 2 but with somewhat greater delicacy.

Forbes notes that on the establishment of TIRET "Sinkiang provisional currency, as well as the cruder notes issued by the Tungan warlord Ma Chung-ying ceased to be recognized as legal tender, and TIRET notes were issued at both Kashgar and Khotan in their stead."

Examples of the bank notes of Ma Chung-ying are illustrated in XN (nos. 565, 566) together with equally crude and poorly printed bank notes of the Kashgar Prefectural Government issued by Ma Shao-wu (XN nos. 567, 568) early in 1933, before Temur's arrival. All these bore primarily Chinese inscriptions, and an example of a Ma Shao-wu issue is shown here in Figs. 7 and 8. The notes issued in Khotan during, and after, the Islamic Republic will be considered in a future article. We are here concerned only with the Kashgar notes, and how the 5-misqal and one-sar notes may fit into the rapidly shifting scene in that city in AH1352.

### When, where and on whose authority were these bank notes issued?

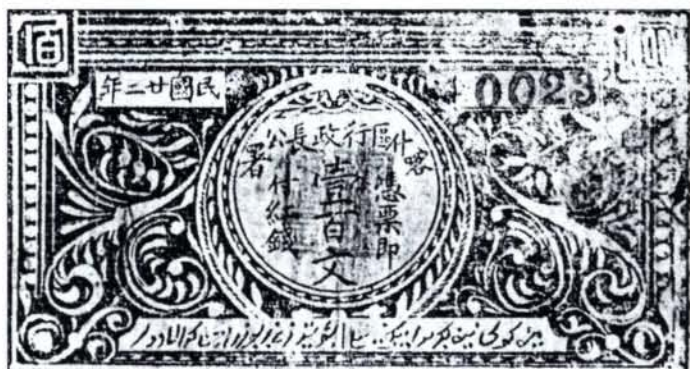
Several points of interest arise from these half- and one-sar bank notes.

- Notes 1 and 2 are virtually identical in inscriptions and inked stamps, and were evidently produced together.
- Bank note 3 differs primarily in the attribution of the issuing

authority, and represents a separate engraving.

- The significance of *Padshah*, common to each of these notes, deserves comment. Who claimed this title? According to Wu<sup>9</sup>, Sabit Damullah had adopted the title 'King of Khotan,' but although he became Prime Minister of the new Islamic Republic, the presidency of TIRET was accepted by Khoja Niyas Hajji to whom, as 'supreme ruler, and supreme commander,' the title of *Padshah* must refer.

Although Islam is not specifically mentioned in the inscriptions, each note bears the crescent and star symbol, and each, in addition to stating validity for payment of government property tax (*khiraj*), and *barku* (possibly a tax on goods and possessions), may be used in payment of *zakat*, one of the Five Pillars of Islam, levied on all Muslims owning more than seven *tillas* of gold and used to aid those in need. If the dating attributed to the 'Uighuristan Republic' 10-cash coins is correct, then the bank notes, issued in Kashgar but without



Figures 7 and 8: 100-cash note of Kashgar Prefectural Government [1933].

reference to 'Uighuristan' were produced not before September 1933. Notes 1 and 2 type A cite only the 'Government of Turkistan' while 2 type B specifies the 'Republic of Eastern Turkistan': possibly the latter was prepared after inauguration of the State (12 November) and the former immediately before, during the brief period of hiatus between Khoja Niyas' acceptance of the headship but before the Republic was formalized; at least, this is the hypothesis we propose. It is perhaps remarkable that these documents, produced during an extremely brief and turbulent few weeks, have survived to offer us these grounds for speculation!

#### Points of interest in the context of Sinkiang currencies.

1. Bank note 1 is the first recorded from the territory of Chinese Turkistan to use *misqal* as the primary denomination, in the inscription and in the corner numerals. The equivalent in *dachin* ('red' or copper cash) is given both on this note and also the one-sar issue, at the rate of 40 cash to one *misqal*. On other notes of Sinkiang the denomination is given in multiples of red cash (40, 100, 400 etc.) or in *sar*. The *misqal* was first used in this region during the period of Muslim rule from 1865 to 1877 under Yakub Beg.
2. These are the only recorded bank notes of the region to use Arabic script exclusively—even the hand-stamps are in Turki—reflecting the anti-Han and anti-Tungan stance of the Republic.
3. The notes are reasonably well engraved and printed, and the text is written in an elegant hand, unlike the 10- and 20-cash coins, and very different from the Uighur inscriptions of the Khotan notes, to be dealt with in our next article. Clues to the possible identity of the skilled designer may perhaps be found

in the accounts of two travellers, Peter Fleming and Ella Maillart who were in Sinkiang in 1935. As they left Lanchow (Kansu) on 6 March they saw a troop of cavalry and<sup>1</sup> "In their midst, hunched in his saddle...a prisoner, a burly European with a fair beard. As they passed us he raised his eyes... 'Caput!' he said with a grimace." In June, while detained at Cherchen, east of Khotan, they heard of<sup>2</sup> "...a blond young foreigner who, a year before [1934], had arrived at Cherchen, but becoming suspect, got sent back under escort to Kansu." The following month they met, in Khotan, an Armenian carpet-weaver, Moldovak, who was "...uneasy as to the fate of a Czech who came *via* Afghanistan and got arrested in Khotan after he had been for some time printing bank-notes at Kashgar for the short-lived Moslem Republic." Maillart later discovered that the prisoner they had encountered was indeed the Czech who produced the notes, Sedlacek by name, and who<sup>4</sup> "...for nine months...lay ill in prison at Tunghwang, but in the end was tried and acquitted." Circumstantial evidence certainly, but for a brief period of history, where many events remain confused, perhaps the picture of the bearded Sedlacek, who may have learned his calligraphic skills in Afghanistan, engraving bank notes for the transient Muslim Republic is a permissible fancy.

Another piece of circumstantial evidence may lie in the silver coin of the Islamic Republic. This rather mysterious coin (KM E39) bears no denomination but its weight suggests 3-misqal, a frequently used Sinkiang coin value. Its obverse bears a bold crescent and star, resembling the central motif on the 1-sar bank notes, and moreover, the

calligraphy is quite similar on coin and notes. Thierry<sup>7</sup> suggested that another design feature resembles certain Afghan silver coins, and suggested that this Kashgar issue may have been minted in Kabul. Could it be that Sedlacek, with his experience of Afghanistan, may have had a hand in coin design as well as in producing the Islamic Republic's paper money? Interestingly, Hogan<sup>3</sup> made a similar suggestion for the 20-cash coin, when only one specimen was recorded, and long before any bank notes were known, based only on the shape of the numeral '5' in the date!

#### The fate of the Republic.

Forbes summarizes that "...the domestic policy of TIRET was directed towards the establishment of a radical Islamic system, based on the *shari'a* but encompassing certain educational, economic and social reforms." It sought, but received no support from Britain, and little other than encouragement from other Muslim countries. With its anti-Han, anti-Tungan and anti-Soviet position, together with internal conflicts, it stood no chance of success, and its collapse was rapid and complete. In December 1933, Khoja Niyas Hajji retreated to Kashgar from Aksu after defeat by a Tungan army, arriving on 13 January 1934. For two weeks he and Sabit Damullah cooperated in trying unsuccessfully to oust the Tungans from Kashgar New City. On 5 February, Sabit and Khoja Niyas fled from Kashgar towards Yangi Hissar, a few miles to the south, where the remnants of TIRET were reestablished. Tungan forces under Ma Chung-ying took Kashgar, and in February the Tungans of Ma Chan-ts'ang, who had been besieged in Kashgar New City looted the Old City and massacred many of the citizens. At the beginning of March 1934, Sabit and his cabinet were told that their President, Khoja Niyas, had negoti-

ated with the Soviets that TIRET should be dissolved; they understandably denounced Khoja's treachery, but Khoja arrested Sabit at Yarkand and took him to Aksu where, in July, he was hanged. In late March, Tungans sacked Yangi-Hissar, killing *Amir* Nur Ahmad Jan and *Amir* 'Abdullah, and the following month Yarkand was taken. Few members of the cabinet survived. The only survivor of the three Khotan *Amirs*, Muhammad Amin, escaped to Ladakh and British India, and Khotan was occupied by the Tungans, for once without fighting. In early July, Ma Chung-ying ordered his troops to leave Kashgar for Khotan, mysteriously disappeared into the Soviet Union with consular escort, leaving his half-brother, Ma Hu-shan, to command the Tungan territory in and around Khotan. His regime in the southern oases lasted for three years, and produced copious quantities of paper money, of which, more in a future article.

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## Technomoney— The Future of the Bank Note?

by Benjamin D. James, #6204

Technology is having an impact on every aspect of modern life, we rely on computers for telecommunications, medical care and even to write the simplest article. Soon, if it has not already happened, our lives will be governed by computers.

In the past, the quality, range and security of bank notes has been improved by technological changes in production, design and distribution, but we are now entering an age when the actual note itself is under threat.

From time immemorial there has been some form of exchange, from barter to gold, gold to paper and now from paper to plastic. In the last ten years it has become possible to live without actually seeing the money we possess. Our wages are paid by electronic transfer, bills are paid directly from the bank, and shopping is done with debit and credit cards. It is not even necessary to leave home, as it is possible to use the Internet to purchase virtually anything from any corner of the world.

The computer has gradually been creeping in over the years, facilitating electronic credit transfers and the like, but now the computers are coming into their own. Virtually every shop in Europe, America, Asia and Australia has a computerised till and within the next five years, it is likely that all these computers will accept smart cards, and it will not take long for the majority of the public to accept their general use.

Therefore, the microchip will become the standard form of money for small purchases the world over, and electronic transfers will be used for larger payments. This will make bank notes, loose change and even

checks a thing of the past.

This may mean that the polymer note, lauded as the main development in bank note production for the twenty first century, will never achieve world acceptance, and be limited to the countries which already use them. The world's governments may find it more acceptable and cheaper to switch from paper to the microchip.

The technology is already in use in many westernized countries. Examples of this computer currency can be found on toll roads - where a microchip is loaded with money at a computer and attached to the vehicle's windscreen, then every time you pass over the toll road a computer deducts the relevant toll; In addition to this, we have read in previous articles in this Journal that several countries, including England, are testing smart cards as a replacement for notes and coins.

As a result of the advances in technology it seems likely that we will see the demise of the bank note over the next hundred years (probably much less in Europe, North America, Australasia and parts of Asia) and in its place we will have a single smart card replacing the bank notes, coins, multi-function cards, drivers licence and identity cards that we carry at the moment. Therefore the study and collection of new bank notes will be limited to countries that do not have the resources to computerise everyone's life, and in what we call the developed world bank notes will become a branch of historical study.

One reason behind why it will take time before this happens is not the lack of technology, but the speed at which we adapt to new things,

people like seeing their money, it does not seem real unless there are some Pounds and Dollars in their wallets.

However, the main problem yet to be overcome, is how will money pass between individuals. At the moment it is easy to pay an individual cash for a purchase, but unless everyone has a computer that will accept a smart card, individuals cannot pass this new form of money between them. Although, this problem could be overcome in a number of ways, it is likely to be the major stumbling block, as traders who deal in cash to avoid taxation, along with criminals, such as drug dealers and fences, are unlikely to welcome technomoney as they will create a financial trail, making it easier to track and prosecute them.

If the problem concerning money passing between individuals is overcome, to the majority of law abiding citizens satisfaction, there will be little to stop this new form of money. The popularity of the credit card shows that the time from inception to acceptance can be very short, and there is a demand for a universal form of payment, so it is not necessary to possess large amounts of currency when at home or travelling.

The current generation will take to computerised money instantly because they are introduced to technology from the cradle. However, resistance has been forecast from older generations. This resistance is unlikely to hold out and is already crumbling, as the crime rate increases and it becomes impossible to carry cash on the streets or even keep it in your home.

It is likely that acceptance of the



Smart money card from ILL  
(Institut Laue Langevin) in  
Grenoble, France

new computer money will also be helped by the creation of a Single European Currency. When the European Union currencies combine to form the "Euro" (formally the "ECU") a big physiological barrier to computer money or smart cards will be overcome because people will not have their pound, franc, peseta and deutsche mark to protect and will be happier to move away from the new conglomerate towards the microchip.

The smart card will also be more secure than paper money, as it cannot be used by an unauthorized person. Finger prints included on the card and a telephone link from the vendor to the bank, will allow secure instant payment. This has to be better than with the current bank notes and although technology is aiding the design and printing of bank notes, it is also assisting the forgers in their craft.

The forger is no longer an artist or engraver hunched over a workbench, spending weeks or in some cases months, perfecting a single plate, a morning in a relatively well equipped office allows the forger to scan, print or photocopy enough notes to provide an excellent income. Although these office

copies are not the perfect or almost perfect replicas of the old forgers they are good enough to fool the majority of people for long enough allowing the criminal to get away.

It may be those people who were most opposed to change in their bank notes that will be the final cause of the acceptance of a universal form of computerised currency. The American public refusal to accept any major change to their paper currency and the subsequent free reign given to forgers of US dollars, both inside and outside the United States may well be the main encouragement to go to a computerised system so people can be positive that the money they have in their pockets is genuine.

Even the new series of 'anti forgery' notes issued by the Federal Reserve may not be enough to save American paper currency. People inside and outside the US still cannot tell the difference between a genuine and a forged note, and once confidence has been lost there is no future for paper money.

It may be that we don't have to worry about any more changes to paper money, as in 20 years time it is possible we will not have an economic system to provide us with money, paper, computerised or otherwise. Since our monetary systems are now based on confidence, rather than anything substantial, and when bad weather in Asia can send the world's financial markets into turmoil, we have to ask whether they will survive.

On the other hand, by the end of the twenty first century humans may have developed to an such an extent, that world peace has been achieved, we have one government

and one world currency.

Unfortunately, it seems that nothing will change. We will continue to have a rocky cyclical financial system, religious wars and poverty in much of the developed and less developed world. As a result of this, and to combat the increasing problems arising from drugs and crime, we will accept the end of the bank note, just as we accepted the credit and debit card and the end of the gold standard.

It is likely that legislation will be passed preventing the information on currency transactions to be made public. But the information could be used to prevent many of the problems of modern society, such as drug dealing, benefit and taxation fraud, and illicit trading in stolen goods. Therefore in the space of a century or so it may be possible to form utopia, that is until the new age brings about its own problems.

### Postscript

Technology has also caused an anomaly. As technology has made it easier to forge a bank note the penalty has decreased. In England, for example, the penalty for forgery used to be the automatic death penalty, now although imprisonment is recommended in some cases the forger has been given a community sentence. It seems that debasing a currency is no longer considered to be a serious offence, a cynic would say this is because our governments are doing this themselves.

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# Hansard and His Typographic Note

by Peter Symes, I.B.N.S. #4245

Most students of the history of bank note production will know that, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, bank notes ceased to be printed from copperplate and were instead printed from engraved steel plates. In fact the history of printing bank notes can be simplified into three main areas—copperplate engravings, steel plate engravings, and lithographic (or offset) printing.

It now seems clear that transition from copperplate printing to printing from engraved steel plates was a logical step—but there was at least one man who didn't see the transition quite so clearly. This man was Mr. T.C. Hansard, and in 1819 he saw the future of security printing in "stereotyped" plates. This article explores his idea—explaining his rationale, and questioning some of his proposals (even though he is not here to defend himself).

Perhaps some readers are already familiar with T. C. Hansard, as "Hansard" is a name that many people associate with the official reports of the proceedings of the British Houses of Parliament. This association being formed because Messrs Hansard were the printers of the reports from 1774 until 1891.

Thomas Curson Hansard (1776-1833) was the eldest son of Luke Hansard who became printer to the House of Commons and also responsible for printing many works by such authors as Edmund Burke and Dr. Johnson. While Luke Hansard's younger sons (James and Luke Graves) continued with their father's business—Thomas struck out on his own. In 1805 he took over the business of a Mr. Rickaby in Peterborough Court and in 1823 founded the Paternoster Row Press.

Apart from being a successful

printer he also took a great interest in the history and development of printing. In 1825 he wrote "Typographia, an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing; with Practical Directions for conducting every department in an Office, with a description of Stereotype and Lithography"; and he was also an active member of the "Society of the Encouragement of the Arts, Manufacturers, and Commerce," or more simply "The Society of Arts." It is his association with this Society that is of interest to us.

In 1819 the Society of Arts decided to turn their attention to one of the more pressing matters of the day—the forging of Bank of England notes—and Mr Hansard was one of the members of the Society who put forward a submission. Shortly we will look at his submission in some detail, but before commencing it is necessary to look at the developments leading to the Society's investigation into the Forgery of Bank Notes.

The problems started (more or less) in 1797 when the British Government declared the notes of the Bank of England inconvertible—i.e. they were no longer redeemable for specie. This measure had predictable results—people started hoarding bullion! To provide for the shortage of specie the Bank of England commenced issuing one and two pound notes, but whilst this solved one problem it created another—rampant forgery.

For the first time, notes were being circulated by the poorer sections of the population who, more often than not, were illiterate. Unable to read the notes, they were easy dupes for forgers and all too often it was not the forger who was con-

victed for his crime, but an innocent and illiterate person who was convicted of uttering.

The rapid increase in forgeries became a matter of some concern, not only to the Bank and the Government but also to the public. In an effort to reduce the forgeries the Bank of England reissued the notes in a different design in 1798, and in 1801 introduced their distinctive wavy watermark (which was granted sole use to the Bank by an Act of Parliament)...but the forgeries continued.

Whilst the Bank continued its ineffectual measures against counterfeiting the public grew restless. The Bank was seen as unnecessarily producing a climate wherein people were tempted to forge notes, whereas they could easily remove this temptation by producing bank notes which could not easily be copied. It was in this climate that the Society of Arts launched its investigation.

Several submissions were presented and a great deal of attention was given to the new designs from America and the possibilities of printing from plates produced by intricate engine work on engraved steel. In hindsight it is easy to see how obvious a development the steel plate was, as this path was ultimately followed by all security printers; but at the conclusion of the investigation by the society of Arts, the "Typographical Note" as proposed by Mr Hansard was all but acknowledged as the direction that should be taken by the Bank of England.

Hansard's submission centres on the proposition that the greater the diversity of skills required to produce a note, the less likelihood there

is of it being forged. Indeed, the conundrum ever presented to security printers is that whatever one man can produce, another man can copy. It is precisely in answer to this problem that Mr Hansard presents a note which would take the skills of twenty different crafts.

Whilst Hansard refers to his note as a "Typographic Note," in essence it is a composite note utilizing—as he calls them—the "Chalcographic Art" (copper engraving) and the "Typographic art." He proposes that the chalcographic art be used for three elements of the note. Firstly he requires that there be four medallions created—one for each corner of the note. In the top corners there are to be medallions which would be copies of the figure of Britannia (as in use in 1819); with the distinction that one would be black on a white background and the other would be white on a black background. The lower corners he suggests could carry allegorical figures of Liberty and Justice.

The second use of the engravers art would be to provide "a border of exquisite design and workmanship" which would be placed around a square in the centre of the note. Within the square the third requirement is made—that of the writing-engraver—where the "usual words of the Bank note" would be presented "in all the various styles of ornamental penmanship which the space will admit."

Perhaps with the suspicion of the coming dominance of steel engraving, Hansard is careful to admit steel as a medium on which the engravers could practice their art. He suggests that the medallions could "be cut on blocks of wood, brass, or steel, to give a surface impression, as in the

manner of type," and the centre block "to be executed on a block of brass or steel."

Moving to the use of the typographic art, Hansard suggests that the compartments in the top, bottom, and sides of the note be filled with writing from two typefaces. The top compartment (between the figures of Britannia) "to exhibit in letters of about an inch in size the value of the Note, but these letters to be formed by the display, in various ways, of the small Diamond type." An interesting (and perhaps original) variation on filling this compartment is also nominated: "[alternatively] the whole space might be formed of continuous lines of type, in which the portions necessary to form large words might be of type of a different face, either lighter or darker in appearance, so that at a little distance from the eye the effect would be of the words One, &c. being dark on a light ground, or light on a dark ground."

The side and bottom compartments of the note are to be filled with "a syllabus of the law either existing or which may exist, relative to the securities against Forgery," in addition to which there should be "frequent repetition" of the warnings "The Law punishes with Death the Forger" and "The Law rewards the Informer to prevent the Crime" so that any person attempting forgery "should be reminded of his crime, and copy his own condemnation."

Central to the proposition of Hansard is the typeface to be used in filling the "compartments." He requires that a type be "cut on purpose; to be very small, at least equal in minuteness to that denominated Diamond [type], but of such peculiar form and proportions that it

could never be required for any other occasion." He then proposes to add a second type "of an entire new appearance on paper, so novel that any legal security might be obtained for it"—similar to the legal restrictions surrounding the Bank of England watermark.

Evidence accepted in the minutes of the Society's committee indicates that the preparation of these types would take six to nine months and the skills required to cut the punches is quite limited—a Mr Caslon stating that "at present there are only 4 or 5 persons in England who can execute diamond type." Thus the number of men who can copy what another has made is severely reduced.

It is at this point that the method of producing the Typographic note becomes very similar to that of the notes produced by engraved steel plates. Whilst the engraved steel plate is used as an original to create the printing plates, the composite elements of the Typographic note are formed together by "the hands of the stereotyper for moulding and casting any number of facsimiles which may be required, preparatory to being ready for printing off."

On the completion of the printing process, Hansard proposes to include a stamp "of some excellence" in the centre of the note—not only to add an additional feature, but also to increase the number of skills required to imitate the note. As an added security feature Hansard proposes that several of the 5000 or so letters on the notes might be "made peculiar to serve as private marks, known only to the printer and the Bank, the missing of any one of which by the imitator could be immediately advertised to the whole country, as the sure and easy means of detection." He then notes some examples on his specimen note—the use of a small capital in a word which is otherwise entirely in lower case, a reversed letter, and a single italic letter in a word which is otherwise standard type.

Hansard calculates that it would

cost £1,880 to produce the composite parts of the note and a further £750 to cast 50 plates for printing. He then estimates that it would cost £20 to produce 40,000 notes per day—a cost of one half farthing per note. He intimates that the production cost is a saving on current costs incurred by the Bank of England—without actually nominating those costs. He does note that this "vast saving would be effected, independent of the great reduction of expense under the head of Law Charges and Prosecutions"—an indication of the cost of securing prosecutions of forgery and uttering.

Hansard takes great pains to emphasize the different number of skills required to produce his note. He claims that while the imitation of his note is not absolutely impossible, it would "require such an unprecedented union of talent in the same person (for forgeries are rarely executed by partners in the crime) ... as would place the success of any forgery, the farthest possible from all probability." The skills required he lists as:

- 1 The designer of, and
- 2 The engraver of the vignettes, medallions, and writing.

#### The Letter-Founding Department

- 1 Punch-cutter
- 2 Justifier and matrix-striker.
- 3 Mould-maker.
- 4 The caster.
- 5 Breaker.
- 6 Rubber.
- 7 Kerner.
- 8 Setter-up.
- 9 Dresser.

#### The Printer's Department.

- 1 The compositor.
- 2 The reader.
- 3 The pressman.

#### The Stereotyper's Department.

- 1 Moulder.
- 2 Caster.
- 3 Picker.

#### The Die-Sinker's Department.

- 1 The engraver.
- 2 The engine-maker.

These skills and trades are unknown to most of us today, but Hansard claims that "no man ever could, or at least, ever did, unite the capability of executing any three of them in his own person."

Hansard was obviously very much taken by his plan and there is no doubt that he firmly believed that his Typographic Note would solve all the problems facing the current issues from the Bank of England. However there are two points where his logic is shaky—making a certain typeface illegal to cut, and introducing "private marks" which would distinguish the proper notes.

To make the type face unique Hansard suggests a precaution be taken by promulgating a law along the following lines:

"it should be made highly penal for any Punch-cutter, or other person to devise, cut, make or possess; or Founder, to justify, strike, cast, dress, or have deliver; or Printer to have or use, such [described] type, being less in body or face than [Pica];—or any Engraver, &c. to draw, trace, engrave, cut or otherwise form or imitate or have in possession, &c. &c."

This suggestion is hopeful at best and filled with ignorance at worst. The Report from the Society notes that the Bank of England watermark is "guarded from imitation by penalties of the law," but then adds: "There appears, however, to be no difficulty in producing a passable imitation of this." Clearly the forger is going to break the law and one more law to break is hardly a deterrent.

Hansard then claims that "every line, every word, and every letter would have a clear character and definition. Such a letter, in such a word, in such a line, being pointed out as erroneous in an imitation, would at one destroy the whole fabric of the forgery." By this he claims the perfection of detail would make the note inimitable and should a forgery suffer an error, the

error would be instantly detectable.

After advocating this perfection in design he later suggests the possibility of including "private marks" such as the small capital letter, the single italic letter, and the reversed letter—as mentioned above.

The inclusion of private marks is contradictory to his initial desire for a note that is perfect in all detail (which is probably the better idea), and seems to reflect the practice of the Bank of England at that time which was criticized by other members of the Society. R. H. Solly in particular was scathing in his condemnation of "private marks":

"The Bank of England appears to rely principally upon certain scratches and dots and pecks, and secret marks which can be of no guide to the public so long as they are really kept secret; and being easily imitated by the forger, they only tend to mislead as soon as they become known."

Apart from these two criticisms there appears little wrong with the Typographic Note—but how was his submission received by his colleagues? As far as the minutes of the committee show, his submission seems to be very well supported.

Mr. T. C. Hansard's communication was read on April 25, after which he took the opportunity to expand on his paper, produced specimens of stereotyped diamond type, and paper capable of furnishing 24 notes per sheet—after which he fielded some questions.

A Mr Turell, after stating that "Every writing engraver who can execute a good card, may imitate a Bank Note" (i.e. the current Bank of England notes), then goes on to say: "The plan proposed by Mr. Hansard would be peculiarly difficult of imitation in copper." At a later meeting a Mr. Lee "was of the opinion that it might be possible to imitate Mr. Hansard's plan on blocks of wood or brass, cut in relief (inasmuch as he conceives nothing can be done which may not be

imitated), but that such immense time and patience would be required as to preclude all probability that it would ever be attempted, and consequently that it is as complete, as it respects forgery, as if it was actually impracticable."

On May 8 Mr. Caslon (a letter-founder) voiced support for Hansard's theory that it would be nigh impossible for someone to cut the necessary type and stated that "it would be scarcely possible for one person to complete a fount of letters from first to last."

On May 15 a Mr Clymer from America gave evidence regarding the production of notes from steel engravings. He then extolled the virtues of typographic notes:

"Mr. Clymer stated, that he was one of a company in the United States during the late war, whose object was, to produce Notes as difficult as possible of imitation. For this purpose they formed the borders of impressions from block cutting on brass, and the body of the Note was filled up with type. Some of the Banks adopted their Notes, but peace coming on, the company broke up, after having subsisted only a few months, and the plan was not pushed to any extent; 1, 2, and 3 dollar Notes were all that were made, and these are still in circulation. He has known forgeries to have been committed on those American Banks whose Notes were executed by Murray and Co. where they have been for considerable sums, but not for 1, 2, or 3 dollars."

There were no criticisms of the Typographic Note in the recorded minutes of the Society, although Mr Beaumont noted "that subjects composed of diamond type have already been before the Bank Directors"—suggesting that designs based on a Typographic Note had already been rejected. Indeed there had already been a proposal placed before the Bank of England by Augustus Applegarth and Edward Cowper of a note prepared by stereotyped plates. Their note

attempted to use several colors and had a back which registered perfectly with the face. Whilst initially receiving the support of the Bank, the idea was rejected after the engravers at the Bank were able to copy it. By this second example of a stereotyped note, we can see that the concept of utilizing stereotyped plates was not the idle dream of one man.

The eventual development of steel engraved printing and the failure of the Typographic Note even to get into production seems unsurprising at this distance in time, but in 1819 to the men of the Society of Arts it was much different. Certainly there had been bank notes produced from set type, with the 1769 issues of Douglas Heron & Co. (The Air [Ayr] Bank of Scotland) being an example (as well as those noted by Mr. Clymer above), and it is not so fanciful to project that the method was worthy of development. The Typographic Note was certainly progressive in that it advocated the production of one plate from which many copies could be made—a point of design that proved so advantageous for the steel engraved plates.

In closing, it is worth noting that the report from the Society—whilst supporting Mr Hansard's design—also strongly supported the use of fine vignettes executed by a good historical engraver, this proposition coming from other submissions. In the end, the report from the Society—and many other submissions to the Bank of England—bore no fruit. The Bank decided to continue with their current designs, and did so for well over one hundred years. It seems that all the effort of men from the Society of the Arts, Manufacturing, and Commerce could do nothing to sway the bureaucrats, and the forgeries continued.

*Acknowledgment:* Thanks is given to the RSA London for the photograph of T. C. Hansard's example of a Typographic note which was published with the original report.

# Currency Reflecting the Communist Coup of Czechoslovakia

by Ladislav Klaus, I.B.N.S. # 3366

In February 1998 the Czech republic quietly remembered the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Communist coup. If the "Velvet" revolution did not occur, this anniversary would have been celebrated in full blast. In this article I would like to mention not only paper currencies issued by the young Communist government, but also notes which were not released into circulation. Some of these notes are not listed in the Pick catalog.

## The Dusk of World War II and the New Era

In December 1944 the Czechoslovak government in exile in London decided to return to their homeland. On the way to the homeland the government headed by exiled president Dr. Benes arrived in Moscow on March 17th. During the two-day stay in the USSR, the Czech government received assurance from Stalin on the Czechoslovak independence and noninterference of USSR in Czechoslovak internal affairs. A new Czechoslovak government was formed a few days later in Kosice (temporary capital of Slovakia). A group of communist and pro-communists, exiled in the USSR during the war, were added to the newly formed cabinet. Their mission was to infiltrate the pro-western democratic government with a well thought-out plan to complete communization of the country.

The forces of General George Patton reached the western frontiers of Czechoslovakia on April 21, and on May 4, 1945 the US forces liberated Plzen, a western town in Bohemia. Prague, the capitol of Czechoslovakia, was liberated by the Red Army on May 9, 1945.

The first national elections were held on May 26, 1946. Only four parties participated—Communists, Social Democratic, National Socialists and the People's Party. The Communist won 38 percent. The Social Democrats, also a Marxian party, polled 12.8 percent of votes. Since the Communist party won the majority of votes, their secretary, Klement Gottwald (*pictured on Czechoslovakian 100 Kcs note 1989 Pick #97*) was elected as Premier. The key cabinet posts were filled by the Communist party members. The new government called for permanent bonds with the Soviet Union for security and prosperity. One of the strongest supporters of the Communists was the highly centralized Trades Union Organization (ROH) under the leadership of Antonin Zapotocky, an old-time communist. Factory managers were chosen for their party loyalty, not for their experience and knowledge, like in the previous regime. The liberal and western-oriented elements in the government and in public life were discredited or crushed. The propaganda machinery, under the direction of Vaclav Kopecky, was going full blast against the non-Marxist political forces in the Republic. Arms and ammunition were being distributed to Communist appointed police (*National Militia*) in all factories and industrial establishments. The Communists were determined to seize power by any means whatsoever.

On February 19, 1948, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, V. A. Zorin, arrived in Prague. It had been believed that Zorin was called by the Czechoslovak Communist Party

to add pressure to the president and the non-Communist elements of the government. On February 23, the capitol was under virtual (pro-Communist) police occupation. The opposition political parties headquarters were seized. President Benes was unable to resist communist demands on constitutional grounds. On February 24, the democratic coalition had crumpled, or been crushed by a combination of police terror, successful utilization of internal weakness, and the very real threat of Soviet intervention. On February 25, president Benes accepted resignation of twelve ministers and accepted a new cabinet presented to him by Gottwald. The political crises was over. The communists won and the Czechoslovak republic became a totalitarian state under the communist rule for the next forty years.

After the coup the Action Committee was purging every "reactionary" element. These purged individuals began to stream across the frontiers, into exile. Those who tried and failed to elude the vigilance of the border police or their dogs, were shot, imprisoned or sent to the mines. President Benes resigned on June 4, and died shortly after on September 3, 1948. The new communist Czechoslovakia created a system modeled on Soviet political institution and practices lead by Stalin. The legal and judiciary systems were subordinated to the ruling communist party. Opposition to the government was prevented by the secret police. The "show" trials of party leaders, accused of being enemies of the system, were held in the 1950s. Many were imprisoned or executed. Agriculture was collectivized and the

private sector was eliminated. An effort was made to politicize all areas of life, including education, culture, arts, and leisure time.

### The Banks and the Paper Currency

During the coup several types of currencies were in circulation. The first issue (P 59-65) was printed in England during WWII by the Czechoslovak Government in exile. After the war the second series of notes (P 67, 73, 74 and 75) were

printed in Czechoslovakia.

The monetary reform of 1945 established the exchange rate of 50 Kcs = 1 US\$, but the dollar was traded at 100 korun on the black market. During the political instability and shortly after the communist coup the black market rate for the US Dollar peaked at 400 korun.

On October 24, 1945 all banks were nationalized. After the communist coup banks were consolidated into one centralized unit, and each

bank had its own specific function.

On July 1, 1950 the State Bank of Czechoslovakia (SBCS) was established. The purpose of this bank was not only to become a central bank for issuing and managing currency, but also to offer long term loans for governmental projects. The State Bank was not an independent bank, but was an instrumental puppet fulfilling governmental wishes. The other banks basically lost all their function.

**The following table lists paper currencies issued after the communist coup, but prior to the monetary reform of 1953**

Denomination	Date	Pick #	Issuer	Signature(s)	Printer	Circulated since
50 korun	3.7.1948	66	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Dolansky	TP NBCS	17.12.1948
5 korun	25.1.1949	68	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Dolansky	TP NBCS	25.5.1949
20 korun	1.5.1949	70a	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Kabes	TP NBCS	21.12.1949
20 korun	1.5.1949	70b	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Kabes	TB SBCS	6.12.1950
10 korun	4.4.1950	69	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Kabes	TB SBCS	27.6.1950
50 korun	29.8.1950	NL	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Kabes	TB SBCS	not issued
50 korun	29.8.1950	71a	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Kabes	TB SBCS	21.12.1950
50 korun	29.8.1950	71b	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Kabes	TB SBCS	6.12.1951
1,000 korun	9.5.1951	77	Statni Banka Ceskoslovenska	Pohl-Kovacik	TB SBCS	not issued
100 korun	24.10.1951	76	Statni Banka Ceskoslovenska	Pohl-Kovacik	TB SBCS	not issued
10 korun	25.2.1953	NL	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Kabes	TB SBCS	not issued
20 korun	25.2.1953	72	Republika Ceskoslovenska	Kabes	TB SBCS	not issued

#### Notes:

**Jaromir Dolansky**—finance minister from 1946 - 1949

**Jaroslav Kabes**—finance minister from 1949 - 1953

**dr. Otakar Pohl**—General Director of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia from 1950 - 1954

**TP NBCS**—Tiskarna platidel Narodni banky Ceskoslovenske (*Currency Print Works of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia*)

**TB SBCS**—Tiskarna bankovek Statni banky Ceskoslovenske (*Banknote Print Works of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia*)



50 korun note of 29.8.50. This particular note was unissued.

The new government was soon gaining control of society, and started replacing paper currency with communist propaganda art. The first note which was politically "incorrect," even if issued after the communist coup, was the 50 korun dated 3.7.1948 (P-66), picturing Slovak politician and statesmen General Milan R. Stefanik. The original plan was to replace this note by a different design, similar to 20 korun dated 1.5.1949 (P-70), both designed by Karel Svolinsky. Even when the new 50 korun design was finalized and production started for short period of time, a newer version picturing a miner, as the back bone of heavy industry, was introduced instead.

The unissued 50 korun, dated 29.8.1950 is not listed in the Pick catalog. (should be P-70A). Predominant color is blue, olive and brown. The size of the note is 145 x 65 mm. A young man, apparently Juraj Janosik, Slovakian national hero who in the 18<sup>th</sup> century fought against the establishment is facing left. A farm couple looking at

"majka" (May pole) which is covered with bows and streamers, are pictured on the back.

By creating the State Bank, new currencies, reflecting the new name of the institution, were needed. The new series of notes would contain 100, 500 and 1,000 korun denominated notes.

In 1950 preparation for new 100 korun (P-76) note begin. The note is dated 24.10.1951 and the size is 150 x 70 mm. The color is dark brown, gray-brown and olive. A portrait of a young woman nicknamed Anna Proletarka, (Anna the Proletarian) an underclass woman fighting for social justice of the working class is on the right. Anna Proletarka was the name of the novel written by Ivan Olbracht in 1928. The state coat of arms in a multicolor background and inscription is on the back. This note was also designed by Karel Svolinsky. The note was printed in large quantities by the Tiskarna Bankovek, Statni Banky Ceskoslovenske (Banknote Print Works of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia).

According to the archives, a 500

korun note was under preparation but the final design is unknown. Several hand drawn models by different artists exist.

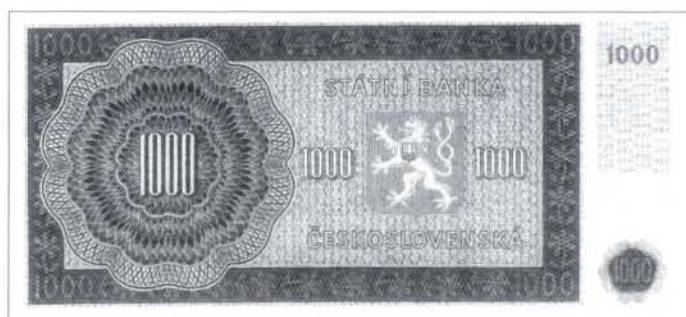
1,000 korun, dated 9.5.1951 (P-77). Predominant color is cinnamon brown. Size 180 x 87 mm. This note is similar in design to 1,000 korun dated 16.5.1945 (P-74) bearing a portrait of a young woman in a medallion by Josef Manes. Large guilloche and state coat of arms are on back. A small mystery still remains, why this design was chosen despite several high propaganda image models submitted by different artists for this denomination to the bank?

10 korun, dated 25.2.1953 (Pick NL) (should be P-72). Brown. Expected size 103 x 54 mm. Uniface. This note was printed as a proof on one side only and was designed by Bedrich Fojtasek and Jaroslav Houstek.

20 korun, dated 25.2.1953 (P-72A). Gray blue and olive. Size 130 x 60 mm. Denomination in decorative guilloche in center. Denomination in decorative ornaments on back. This



100 korun note of 24.10.51



1,000 korun note of 9.5.51



Unissued 10 korun note of 25.2.53

note was designed by Bedrich Fojtasek and Jaroslav Houstek.

On June 1, 1953 a secretly prepared monetary reform was carried out. At that time the old currency (*P* 59-71, 73-75) ceased its legal status. The production of *P*-72A, *P*-76-77 and *P*-NL came to a halt. A majority of these unissued notes were destroyed, but an unknown amount of notes were either stolen during

the destruction process or saved by the bank.

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20 korun note of 1953

# Variety of China's Low Denomination Currency

by Masahiro Tomita, I.B.N.S. # LM 37

Do you know that five different types of one-yuan currency are currently in circulation in China? They are: cupro-nickel coin issued from 1992; 1960-issue, one-yuan bank note depicting a girl driving a tractor; 1990-issue bank note with basically the same design as the 1980 issue; and 1996-issue bank note with basically the same design as

the previous issues.

It is very unusual that the fractional currency notes and fractional coins of the same denominations have been issued simultaneously for a long time in China. After the fourth series Renminbi bank notes began to be issued, it has become very remarkable that low-denomination notes, i.e. one and two yuan,

have been given technical amendments, and new revised versions have been issued repeatedly. It is rather well known that current high-denomination notes, i.e. 50- and 100-yuan ones, of China were revised in order to introduce new anti-counterfeit techniques. The fourth series of 50- and 100-yuan Renminbi bank notes were first issued on April 27,



One-yuan note of China, 1980



One-yuan note of China, 1990



One-yuan note of China, 1996





Two-yuan note of China, 1980



Two-yuan note of China, 1990

1987 and May 10, 1988, respectively, as the 1980 issue, and they were followed by the 1990 issue of the same denominations, with basically the same designs, issued on August 20, 1992. A security thread and fluorescent printings were introduced in the 1990 issue, just as in the newly-issued bank notes of many other countries.

However, it is less well known that the current Chinese notes of low denominations have been revised repeatedly in order to cut production costs. One- and two-yuan notes are almost free from threat of counterfeiting nowadays, because one yuan is just worth 12 cents. The production techniques applied to one- and two-yuan notes have already been simplified twice and once, respectively.

In the 1980-issue, one-yuan note issued on May 10, 1988, intaglio printing was fully applied on both sides just the same as in the higher denominations. In the 1990 revised version issued on March 1, 1995, intaglio printing was replaced by offset on the back, and the number of printing colors applied on the back side was decreased. In the 1996 revised version of one-yuan note issued on April 1, 1987, both sides are completely replaced by offset printing. However, fluorescent security fibers are embedded in the paper and the year "1996" was printed with fluorescent ink, which can be seen only against irradiation with ultraviolet rays. In the 1980-issue, two-yuan note, intaglio printing was also fully applied on both sides, but in the revised 1990

version issued on April 1, 1996, intaglio printing was replaced by offset on the back side, and the number of colors applied on the back was reduced from four to one. It was reported in some local newspapers that the new version, two-yuan notes were taken as counterfeits by many people, and the local police offices received a lot of reports from citizens of having found counterfeit two-yuan notes. The images on the back of the new two-yuan note really looks quite simple and different from the old version.

The fact that bank notes and coins of some low denominations have been concurrently issued and in circulation in China since December 1957 is due to the lack of production capacity of coins. Although

the production cost of coins is much cheaper than notes considering the expected length of life of coins, it is very difficult for the People's Bank of China to produce and provide enough quantity of coins all the time, due to the enormous population of the country. It is reported that there is another reason for the lack of coins in the market, especially of cupro-zinc fractional coins and cupro-nickel one-yuan coins. It is pointed out that those coins are new to the children and curious objects for them in China, because almost all cash in circulation in this country has been bank notes only since the foundation of the People's Republic of China. Being curious about cupro-nickel and cupro-zinc coins, children put them into their saving boxes when their parents bring them home. On April 1980, the People's Bank of China issued the first series of cupro-zinc one-, two- and five-jiao coins and cupro-nickel one-yuan coin. However, the issuance resulted in a total failure.

The reason for the failure was that most of the newly-issued coins disappeared from the market quickly, like stones thrown into the sea. The current cupro-zinc five-jiao coins and cupro-nickel one-yuan coins issued from 1992 are much smaller in sizes than the previous series, and the numbers of production and issuance seem much greater than them. However, the circulation of those coins prevails against the notes of the same denominations only in the major cities like Peking and Shanghai. You will find it difficult to see those coins in many other local cities of the country. Furthermore, you will sometimes find some bank notes of previous series, like the 1960-issue, one-yuan notes depicting a girl driving a tractor, the production of which should have been stopped ten years ago, still in circulation in local cities.

## Book Review

# From Cotton to the Bank Note

*reviewed by Helmut Bartel, I.B.N.S. #6582*

*Von der Baumwolle zum Geldschein* i.e. *From Cotton to the Bank Note* is the title of the latest book issued by the Deutsche Bundesbank written by three experts of the Geldmuseum of the Deutsche Bundesbank. The foreword is written by Bundesbankpräsident, Dr. Hans Tietmeyer.

In this book the current bank notes of the Deutsche Bundesbank are introduced. The book is divided into three sections:

1. Process planning and printing of a new series of bank notes.
2. The catalog part with the bank notes and designs of different commercial artists.
3. The appendix with description of the security features and tables providing technical data.

In 152 pages the reader receives information on the process of producing a bank note, from the beginning of planning to the design and selection of the person whose portrait is to be shown on the face of the bank note and the selection of special paper meeting high security features, which are today very important components of modern bank notes. Last but not least, the book explains the process of printing in an illustrative, detailed way, however without disregarding the security regulations.

Who are the persons on the bank notes, what are their biographies and how is a bank note made? These questions and more are answered in an understandable way in this book for collectors and interested readers.

The designing was done by the company Giesecke & Devrient in Munich, the renowned printing house for bank notes. This lovely book, printed on highly-polished paper, is a real feast for the eyes. It is an extremely useful book, a must for each collector of German bank notes and should be available in the library of every bank.

Characteristics: 152 pages, format 29x24cm, very well illustrated in color throughout, ultra-glossy paper, ruby cloth with gilt, colored wrapper, costly outfit, in slipcase, only in German language, ISBN 3-927951-82-X.

The book is available from the German publishing house:

Fritz Knapp Verlag GmbH

Postfach 11 11 51

D - 60046 Frankfurt am Main,

at a price of DM 98, plus postage, by surface mail. Orders should be placed with reference to this book review in the *I.B.N.S. Journal*.

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# Ice Coupons of the Young Coal Company of Waterloo, Iowa

by Steve Feller, I.B.N.S. #4195

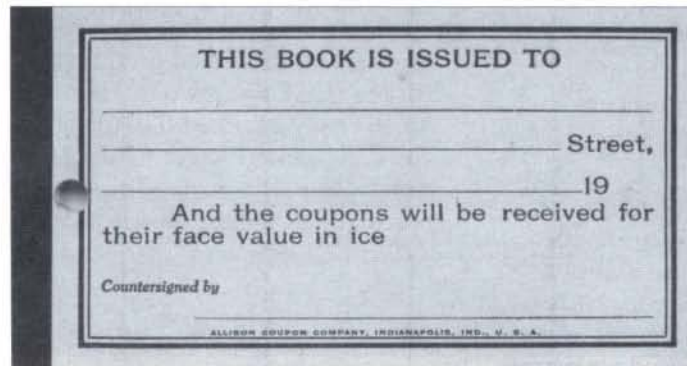
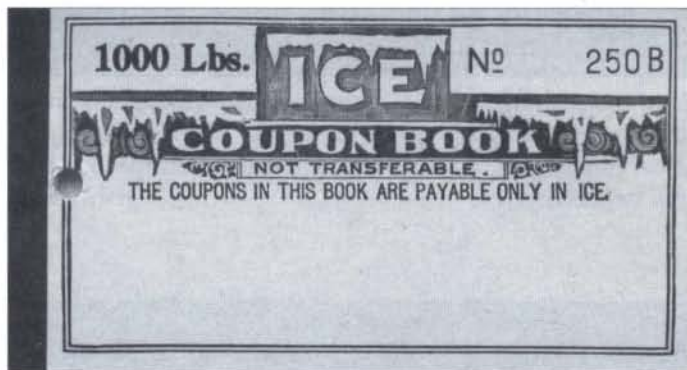
On a recent trip to the Cedar Falls Historical Society Ice House Museum in northeast Iowa I acquired the ice scrip illustrated in this article. Ice boxes are known mostly to retirees in this country having been phased out in the forties and fifties when most people switched over to electric refrigeration. The coupons are denominated in pounds of ice and the entire *ice coupon book* was valued at 1000 pounds. The denominations included in the booklet are 50, 25, 10, and 5 pounds of ice. Each book contains 48 chits as follows:

- 8 fifties
- 16 twenty-fives
- 16 tens
- 8 fives

The book is a remainder (the museum has hundreds of unissued



The "Ice House" in Cedar Falls, Iowa

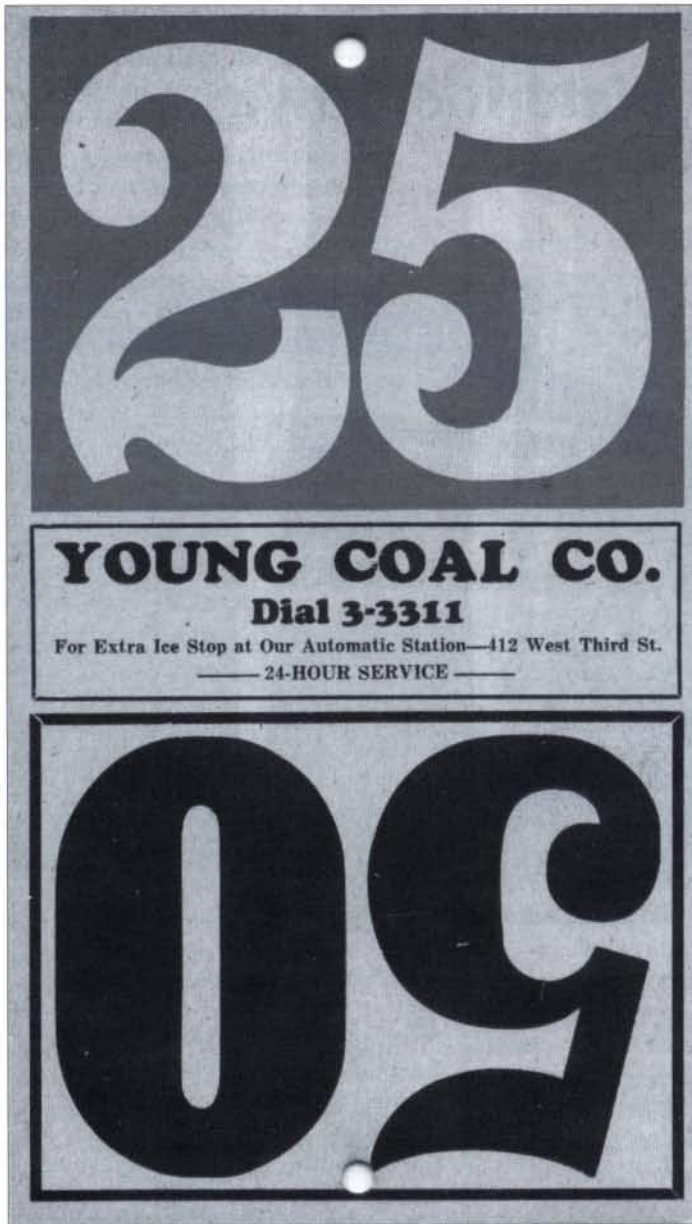


books which they sell for a modest cost) from the 1940's as stated on the receipt printed on the first page of the booklet. The coupons were printed by the Allison Coupon of Indianapolis, Indiana. The rules for the use of the scrip are interesting and they are given on the inside back cover of the booklet. These are reproduced here. The ice was delivered

When driver delivers amount of ice required, pay him in coupons. The Name and Address of the purchaser and the Number of this book is recorded in our office, and ice will be delivered at no other place on these coupons. Unused coupons will be redeemed at our office at any time. The original purchaser of this book agrees not to sell or transfer the same to any other party without the written consent of this company.

To make our coupon system effective, we find it necessary that our customers give a coupon at the time of each delivery of ice. We have therefore issued orders to our drivers to leave no ice unless they receive coupons for same at the time ice is supplied.

In case of absence of customer, we suggest that coupons be left for amount of ice needed.



Cards place in window for iceman—25 and 50 pounds of ice.



Ice coupons in 5, 10, 25 and 50 pounds of ice.

ered to each customer at his or her home by truck and customers were provided with a card which was placed in a convenient window for the deliveryman to know how much ice was to be delivered. For the Young Coal Company of 412 West Third Street the card had four color coordinated options on the card:

- 25 pounds of ice  
with the numerals white on red,
- 50 pounds of ice,  
black numerals on white,

- 75 pounds of ice,  
white numerals on a green back-  
ground, and
- 100 pounds of ice,  
which used white numbers on a  
black background.

The card goes on to advise the customer that extra ice was available at the company's automatic station and also that ice was provided on a 24-hour service basis.

The museum, a large, tall round building which was used for many

years to store ice throughout the summer, was first rate and provided me with a detailed understanding of how ice was harvested (in this case from the Cedar River, a major river which flows into the Mississippi), stored, and distributed. Perhaps some of our readers have more information on these curious pieces of twentieth century Americana.

# A Rare Mauritian Bank Note Comes to Light

by Owen Griffiths, I.B.N.S. #6367

Most collectors of Mauritian bank notes quickly build up a nice collection of the common material and then often have to wait years before they can add or indeed see anything new. Recently I had the chance to see in a private collection in Australia, something that was not only very new to me but was of great interest to all Mauritian bank note collectors.

The item in question was a Pick 19 -Type 3 (following Rey) issued Rs50 note. To make matters more interesting it had a bold red 'Specimen' stamp across the face. The serial number was A014986. (Note illustrated). The note is dated January 1, 1920.

To quote Mr Rey from his excellent article "A Tentative Review of Mauritian Bank Notes" (I.B.N.S. Journal Vol. 36 No. 2 1997):

"A SPECIMEN Rs50 note dated January 1, 1920, is known to exist, but if such notes were issued, no copies appear to have escaped destruction." The note referred to by Mr Rey was a true unissued specimen. The note I had seen was unquestionably an issued note that had subsequently been stamped 'Specimen.'

Seeing this note prompted two questions:

1. What was the significance of the post-issue 'Specimen' stamp?
2. Why is this issue so rare?

To deal with the second question first I phoned the curator of the bank note collection at the Mauritius Commercial Bank Port Louis. There, Mr. Huron confirmed that the only Pick 19 in their collection was a single Type 2 note dated October 1907 and bearing serial number A001330. As to why the note was so rare he could not enlighten me. He agreed that it was surprising given that at least 15,000 had been printed.

I then turned to the *Mauritius Almanac for 1914* to see if this could shed some light. Was Rs50 so much back then that no one could ever afford to put one aside? I hoped that an examination of the Mauritius Civil List (which lists all the Civil Servants in 1914 and their annual salary) would give some clue. However I quickly saw that while fifty rupees back then was a large sum of money to be sure, it was not huge. The Governor earned Rs50,000 per annum. The Receiver

General Mr. A. Grannum, who signed the Mauritian bank notes from 1907 up to the 1930's, earned Rs12,500 pa. The Collector of Customs (and co-signer of Bank Notes) Mr. H. Scroggs, earned Rs10,000 pa. Most public servants earned about Rs2,000 pa and the lowest paid (Forest Ranger 2nd class) earned Rs600 pa. While it was easy to see why a forest ranger didn't stick away one month's salary, it was less clear as to why no one in business or higher ranking civil servants didn't keep some.

Failing to properly answer question two led me back to question one. Here I sought the help of John Pettit. He believed the note had been sent to an early forerunner of Interpol, which wanted to have sample notes of large denominations as a tool against forgers. Hence the colonial authorities sent across issued notes that were stamped 'Specimen.'

The moral of all this is twofold: one must never be too hasty to conclude that none of a particular note type survived, and that one must be always prepared for surprises.



Pick 19 -Type 3 Rs50 Mauritian bank note.

# The Bank Notes of the Republika Srpska (Bosnia & Herzegovina)

by Thomas Augustsson, I.B.N.S.#7459

As I wrote in an earlier article about the bank notes of Serbian Krajina, the history about the Republika Srpska contains much violence and atrocities during the war in Bosnia & Herzegovina between all three ethnic communities during 1992-1995.

The Bosnian Serbs issued 23 different notes in 1992-1993, only in two years in two series depending on a Yugoslavian currency reform 1993. The bank notes in the first series are almost the same as the Krajinan notes, except for the issuer.

The second series is quite similar to the Krajinan counterparts on the backs but the faces depicts an author, Petar Kocic.

The Bosnian Serbs did not issue a third series as it was done in Krajina, and they used regular Yugoslavian notes instead for a

third issue. The first issue (P.133-P.148) is very similar to the first issue of Krajina, and differs only in colors and size between the denominations.

The security features are water marks and plastic security thread (P.133-P.144), and later only water marks all over the paper (P.145-P.148). The face shows an insectlike geometric figure on center and a Serbian arms at right, and the back shows the denomination in a heartshaped geometric figure and Serbian arms at right. The face text is in latinic and the back text is in cyrillic.

During 1993 the Yugoslavs made a currency reform which took effects on Krajina and Srpska too, and 1 "new" Dinar was equal to 1.000.000 "old" dinara. The second series (P.149-P.155) are all same in

size but differ only in colors and denominations. The face side depicts a portrait of the author Petar Kocic at left with the denomination on the center, and the back shows the crowned serbian arms on center of the notes. The text is latinic on back while it is in cyrillic on face.

The market value of the Bosnian Serb issues are higher than for the Krajinan notes, because some of them are quite scarce today. It is quite peculiar that the Bosnian Serb notes are much scarcer than the Krajinan notes when we look at the populations in these areas, because the Republika Srpska has more than double the population in the Republika Srpska Krajina.

The pricing in the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* are still speculative but we will soon find the right value of these notes. The



5,000 dinara from The Republika Srpska, 1992 (P. 137)



10,000,000,000 dinara from The Republika Srpska, 1993 (P. 148)



issuing figures are still quite unknown, but it should be a warning that if the banks in the Serbian Republic still stores bunches of unissued bank notes as it has been in other eastern European countries. Specimen issues exist, too, of these bank notes.

Acknowledgments to Mr. Kent Ljungh and Mr. Almin Muratagic for supply of bank notes and to Mr. Michael Walker, Mr. Almin Muratagic and Mr. Simon Schlee for answers to my questions.

As a main source I have used the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, Vol. 3 3rd ed., Krause Publications U.S.A.

#### LIST OF BANK NOTES OF THE REPUBLIKA SRPSKA.

List no.	Denomination and year	Dominating colors
Series 1a Issuer "Narodna Banka Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine" Sign.—"governor"—M.Vracar. Security thread (P.133-P.140) Watermark girl (P.133-P.135) boy (P.136-P.140)		
P.133	10 dinara 1992	Deep brown and orange
P.134	50 dinara 1992	Gray and tan
P.135	100 dinara 1992	Dark blue and lilac
P.136	500 dinara 1992	Dark blue and pink
P.137	1000 dinara 1992	Deep gray and pink
P.138	5000 dinara 1992	Violet and lilac
P.139	10.000 dinara 1992	Dark green and light blue
P.140	50.000 dinara 1993	Brown and light brown
Series 1b Issuer "Narodna Banka Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine" Sign.—"governor"—Lj. Pejic. Security thread (P.141-P.144) Watermark woman (P.141) girl (P.142-P.144)		
P.141	100.000 dinara 1993	Dark violet and brown
P.142	1.000.000 dinara 1993	Blue-black and yellow
P.143	5.000.000 dinara 1993	Brown-black and blue
P.144	10.000.000 dinara 1993	Dark blue and green
Series 1c Issuer "Narodna Banka Republike Srpske" Sign.—"governor"—Lj. Pejic No security thread and all paper watermarked with Greek pattern (P.145-P.148)		
P.145	50.000.000 dinara 1993	Brown-violet and pink
P.146	100.000.000 dinara 1993	Dark blue and light blue
P.147	1.000.000.000 dinara 1993	Orange-brown and gray
P.148	10.000.000.000 dinara 1993	Black and red
Series 2 Issuer "Narodna Banka Republike Srpske" Sign.—"governor"—Lj. Pejic No security thread and all paper watermarked with Greek pattern (P.149-P.155)		
Currency reform 1 "new" Dinar = 1.000.000 "old" dinara		
P.149	5000 dinara 1993	Red-brown and blue-green
P.150	50.000 dinara 1993	Brown and red-orange
P.151	100.000 dinara 1993	Violet and blue-black
P.152	1.000.000 dinara 1993	Black and blue
P.153	5.000.000 dinara 1993	Dark gray and red-orange
P.154	100.000.000 dinara 1993	Gray-brown and dark green
P.155	500.000.000 dinara 1993	Brown-black and olive gray



500,000,000 dinara from The Republika Srpska, 1993 (P. 155)

# Grand Marshall Antonio Jose de Sucre

by Miguel Chirinos, I.B.N.S. #5992

Recently I found a brief biography of Antonio Jose de Sucre that I would like to share with you. His portrait appears on several South American bank notes such as those of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and, of course, Venezuela.

Antonio Jose de Sucre was born on February 3, 1795, in Cumana, Venezuela, the son of Don Vicente Sucre and Manuela Alcala. He received his education in Caracas where in 1808 he started his studies of mathematics and, subsequently, of engineering.

In the Patriot Army he began his brilliant military career in 1810, involved in the Independence War, leaving apparent his intelligence, his nobility and, above all, his moral integrity.

In Barcelona, Venezuela, he was an engineering commandant in 1811;

he was under the orders of General Francisco de Miranda until 1813; in Guayana under the orders of Libertador Simon Bolivar until 1817; in the Orient he was under the orders of Bermudez and Marino until 1819.

Among his military victories of major relevance are: Battle of Boyaca, Colombia (1819) which secured the independence of Colombia; Yaguachi, Ecuador (1821); Pichincha, Ecuador (1822) which secured the independence of Ecuador; Pasto, Colombia (1822); Junin, Peru (1824); in Ayacucho, Peru (1824), the place where he received the name of the Grand Marshall of Ayacucho for consolidating the independence from Spain for the entire northwest of South America.

On the other hand, for his large trajectory and his honesty, Sucre was named by Libertador Simon Bolivar,

president for life of the rising Republic of Bolivia, as well as the first president of his country in 1826, a position practiced for just two years. For that reason his portrait appears in different denominational notes in 1928; later in notes in 1945 and finally in the note of 50 pesos Bolivianos of 1962 printed by Thomas de la Rue & Co. Ltd.

The Republic of Ecuador venerates him as Father of the Country, adopting "sucre" for its currency unit in his honor. In Quito City he established his permanent home. His portrait has appeared just in notes of 5 sucres since 1950, until 1988 printed by Waterlow & Son Ltd. and Thomas de la Rue & Co. Ltd.

In January 1830, Sucre was designated President of the Constituent Congress of Colombia. Soon after he received Bolivar's presidency



50 pesos oro 1923-1953. Green. Portrait of A. J. de Sucre at lower left.



P402. 50 pesos oro, 1958-67. Light brown. Portrait of A. J. de Sucre at lower left. Back, liberty at center.



5000 bolivianos. Red. Dec. 20, 1945. Portrait of A. J. de Sucre on right side.



5 sucres. March 25, 1953. Portrait of A. J. de Sucre at center.



P113. 5 sucres, 1958-88. Portrait of A. J. de Sucre at center.  
Back, red-violet, arms at center.



P156. 50 pesos bolivianos L. 1962. Orange.  
Portrait of A. J. de Sucre at right. Puerta Del Sol on back.



10 bolivares. April 17, 1958. Purple. Simon Bolivar at left.  
A. J. de Sucre on right side.



P60. 10 bolivares., June 10, 1981. Purple. Portrait of A. J. de Sucre at  
right. Arms at left. officers on horseback at center right on back.

resignation from the Republic of Colombia. The formal disintegration of Gran Colombia was just months ahead. Also, his portrait appeared in notes of 50 pesos oro from 1923 until 1967, printed by the American Bank Note Co. in the U.S.A.

On June 4, 1830 when he was going to Quito, Ecuador, he was assassinated in the Berruecos Mountains in Pasto Province in southern Colombia.

Recently, the Banco Central de

Venezuela put into circulation a new note of 200 bolivares (May 12, 1994) printed by the American Bank Note Co. in the U.S.A. This note is a commemorative issue of the bicentennial celebration of the birth of the Gran Mariscal Sucre. The portrait which appears on the note is the work of an anonymous painter.

Also the portrait of Sucre usually appears on the note of 10 bolivares, since 1945, with his close friend Libertador Simon Bolivar. In 1980, on

a new note of 10 bolivares, his portrait was made by a famous Venezuelan painter called Arturo Michelena in the 19th century, and an original portrait was given by the Venezuelan Government to the Republic of Bolivia. Also the same portrait is printed on notes of Ecuador and Bolivia.

#### References:

"Antonio Jose de Sucre, Demasiado Joven para tanta Gloria," by Dr. Rafael Caldera, August 1994.

"Billetes de Venezuela," by Richard L. Rosenman, November 1980.

"Catalogo Billetes de Colombia," by Pedro P. Hernandez, September 1993.



P 74. 2000 Bolivares., December 5, 1994. Dark green and black.  
Portrait of A. J. de Sucre at right and Sucre family arms.  
Battle of Ayacucho, Peru (1824) on back.

## Book Review

# The Japanese Occupation of Malaya (Singapore) and its Currency

reviewed by K. A. Rodgers, I.B.N.S. #LM-76

Wong Hon Sum. *The Japanese occupation of Malaya (Singapore) and its currency.*  
Translated from the Chinese by Roger S.C. Ng. Wong's Collections, Singapore, 1996.  
194 pp., 11pp. advts. ISBN 981 00 8190 1.

This is a most excellent book.

I freely confess to expressing a certain amount of "ho hum" when I first heard of it. There have been many accounts of JIM published over the years. As I write, I can spot a dozen books documenting these issues on my shelves. Two years ago, all that had gone before was eclipsed by Fred Schwan's and Joe Boling's monumental *World War II Remembered*. What could another author possibly contribute? Would I not be better putting my money elsewhere?

The answer to both these questions came the moment I opened the covers and had a first, casual flick through the book's superbly illustrated pages. As a numismatic record of the issues of Malayan JIM the relevant chapters of this work set a standard with which all others will now be compared. But the book is much more than this. It is also an

account of the life and times of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as seen through the eyes of those resident at the time of Japanese conquest. A copy should grace the shelves of all Pacific and Asian historians.

Hon Sum has done a superb job. Drawing on extensive Asia-based sources, he has provided a readable account. It is crammed with sufficient detail to satisfy any war military buff let alone a fanatical WWII note collector, such as myself.

Three chapters document the Japanese medals associated with the liberation of Greater East Asia. Eighteen cover JIM note issues of

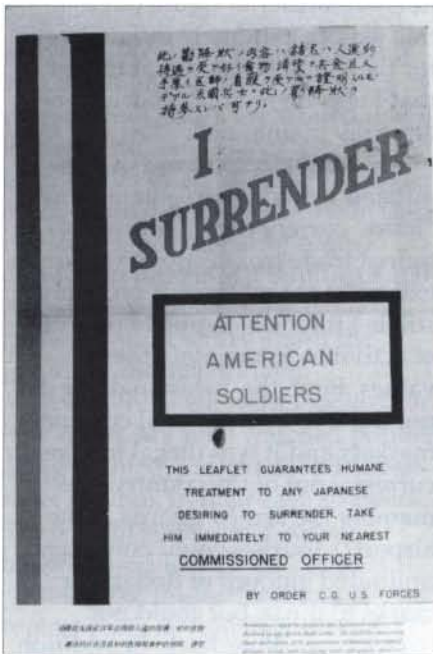
Malaya with two others describing post war overprints. A chapter of particular interest concerns psywar ephemera—much of Japanese origin.

Intriguingly, Hon Sum is not so much a notaphilist as a collector of matchbox labels. As such, one chapter is devoted to propaganda on these labels. Another details relevant lottery tickets of the time. The whole record is illustrated by page after page of high quality color illustrations and strung together by a succinct historical summary.

All the facts and figures are there for JIM collectors, including some I have not seen in other accounts. I had always thought I had quite a good



Two examples of postwar pamphlets and postcards dropped on Australian soldiers. Many were pornographic and aimed at fermenting distrust between the Diggers and the Yanks.



American-dropped safe conduct pass.

OCAJA (Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese Army) overprints on \$1,000 Malaya JIM. Characters either side of vignette read "Protect Motherland."



ence of Russia propelled Japan into an extremely inimical milieu where she had to seriously contemplate surrendering."

JIM collectors everywhere owe a debt to the scholarship of Hon Sum. The book is limited to a print of 2500 copies. I am very glad that I have managed to score one of them. I am

unsure how many are available in Australia. My spies tell me Trevor Wilkins (P.O. Box 182, Cammeray, NSW 2062, Australia) has a supply for interested readers. Alternatively, collectors could try Wong's Collections, No 3 Ann Siang Hill, Singapore 069785.

JIM collection until I saw this little lot. I regret to report that I now find I have long way to go. I suspect a new album will have to be ordered.

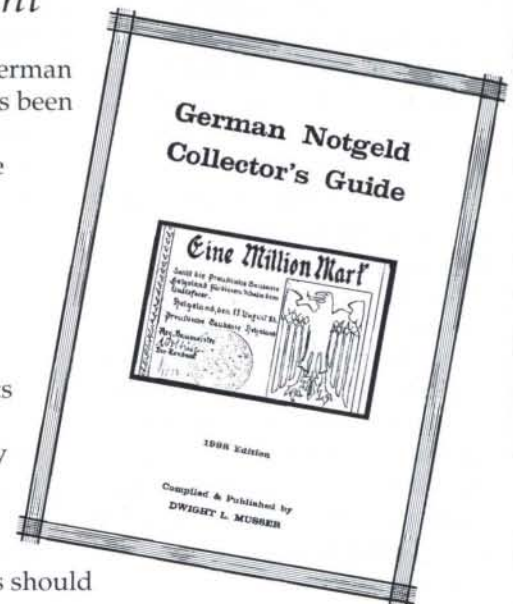
The excellence and suitability of the illustrations cannot be overstated. Of particular interest are those showing details of various counterfeits and overprints. The author deserves a vote of thanks for *not* having resorted to blurry, computer-scanned, inadequate images that bedevil too many numismatic publications these days.

One of the great charms of this book is its language. Roger Ng has provided a translation that uses an English that is very much in keeping with the spirit of the book. It is charged with quaint anachronisms that would have come readily to the pukka lips of the British Raj. For example: "The destructive powers of the atomic bomb and the belliger-

## Book Announcement

The all new 1998 edition of "German Notgeld Collector's Guide" has been issued by compiler-publisher Dwight L. Musser. The 24 page booklet in 8-2 1/2 x 11 inch format explains the origin of German notgeld in 1914 and details the characteristics of these and six other categories along with illustrations of representative examples. Various tables, charts and lists contain information that should prove useful to any one seeking basic information about German notgeld. German-English translations of many notgeld-related words should be especially helpful.

The new edition is available from Dwight L. Musser at P.O. Box 905, Lacoochee, FL 33537. The postpaid price is \$5.00 to any U.S.A. address.



# Why I Collect Independent Tunisia

by Fred Schwan, I.B.N.S. L.M.#6

My copy of the fourth edition of volume three of the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* just arrived. It came just after Steve Feller's fourth call demanding my column for this issue of *The Journal*.

I collect the paper money of independent Tunisia. This means the Bank of Tunisia, not the Bank of Algeria, and other issues which circulated in the area prior to 1940 and even later. This is a relatively easy series to collect, but it is interesting and you can count on me to make something like this into an adventure!

Of course the first thing I did was look up Tunisia in the new book. Wow, a 30 dinar note was issued in 1997. It is not illustrated, but it seems to be a real listing. There had been some speculation about a possible 50 dinar note, but a 30 is really unusual. As soon as I finish this, I will have to hit the phone to find one of these!

It is easy to distinguish the Tunisian notes that I collect because they have the portrait of Habib Bourguiba. At least until recently that is. The newest issues of the Bank of Tunisia are the only ones not to have a Bourguiba's portrait. It is also the first issue since Bourguiba was ousted from power in 1987. This new issue has an allegorical vignette rather than a portrait. The back designs celebrate the 1987 event. I am not sure if this is a second claim of independence or not, but it is interesting.

It must be as difficult to remove the portrait of the hero and father of a country from its notes. Of course it was not easy to remove him from power too!

Bourguiba was firmly in power even if not in good health when I started collecting Tunisian notes a

little more than ten years ago.

This seems like a good time to tell how I got started on Tunisian notes. Perhaps "confess" is a better word. Anyway, I had the remarkable good fortune to win a trip to Tunisia in 1982. Actually there is a story included in the winning too, but I will have to see you at a cocktail party at a paper money show to tell you that one!

Anyway, I prepared for my trip by making copies of the Tunisia sections of the standard catalogs for world coins and paper money. Other than that I simply expected to be a tourist on this trip.

I obtained my first Tunisian notes at the Tunis airport. I also took note of the armed guards who supervised all activities there. I obtained a variety of denominations in crisp uncirculated condition at an official money changer. The notes were really quite striking. I had an interest immediately.

We went on our way and played tourist for a few days just as I had anticipated. In the normal course of events I spent the notes which I had received at the airport and purchased some more. In change I received some older series which certainly whetted my appetite for collecting Tunisian notes. I also found that there was a one-half dinar denomination note even though they were not in general circulation.

However, I did not get any more uncirculated notes. At first I did not even notice that I was only receiving circulated pieces but eventually it dawned on me and I began looking for uncirculated notes to replace the ones which I had spent.

One problem was the high face value of the notes. The official rate of exchange was \$2.00 (US) per Tun-

sian dinar. It did not take an international financier to figure out that this was an extremely inflated value for the dinar. However, at the time that I was there, it was fairly successfully maintained.

The apparent purpose of this inflated value was to obtain more "hard" currency from tourists. (The tourist trade from Europe was quite extensive at that time. It probably still is.) It took a complete program of activities to maintain these values. First, the Tunisian dinar did not trade in international currency markets and it was illegal to take the currency out of the country. (Remember the armed guards at the airport?) Tourists could convert an unlimited amount of dollars, or marks to dinar, but could not convert any dinar back. In addition, tourists were required to keep the slips issued when converting money to prove that they had obtained enough dinar to purchase items which were being taken out of the country. The converse was also true. They had to have enough official conversions to support the goods which they were carrying.

Finally, and probably most importantly, prices were still moderate to inexpensive to a tourist when paying in dinar. Other countries have tried these same measures but were unsuccessful because the prices for goods and services were so high that black markets inevitably developed in the currency. I did not see any indication of black markets while I was there, but then I do not see drug dealing when I go to New York City either.

At first I doubted that I would even keep a 20 dinar note for my collection because of the high face value. This was reinforced by the ease with which I obtained the first

examples at the airport. This self control evaporated as I became accustomed to the rules described above and realized how difficult it was to get uncirculated examples of even current notes. I reasoned that if it was so difficult to locate uncirculated pieces in Tunisia, they must be much more difficult to locate in the collector's market back home. I decided to purchase a bundle of 100 pieces of one-dinar notes to take home. I would worry about the guards at the airport later.

Everywhere we went I looked for new notes. My wife watched pottery being painted, I asked shop keepers to let me look in their cash drawers. She bought some-hand woven baskets and I looked for banks.

You must understand that a typical bank in Tunisia is a very small, dimly lit room with a table in the center where a clerk sat. There may or may not be a floor-model safe in sight. The sign above the door would be something like African Bank of Commerce but it would really just be a money changer. I visited dozens of these banks, but came up empty. No new notes at all. I was getting desperate.

Finally I got a break. The clerk at one of the banks told me that for new notes I must go to the Bank of Tunisia itself and that there was a branch in this very town! I could hardly believe my good fortune. With only one day to go I had found the solution.

With wife, pottery, baskets, blankets, cameras, tourist manuals, and assorted other necessities in tow we struck out for the Bank of Tunisia. We actually found it with relative ease. There it was, the Bank of Tunisia, the very issuer of the notes. It was a real bank. It was air conditioned (I was very hot from

carrying the above load.) There were two rows of tellers wearing suits!

I wondered if they would also have a supply of the former series or only have the current issues. Could I get the management to let me look through bundles looking for replacements and errors? Could I talk them out of some specimens? Were there any signature varieties? I had not found any in circulation but I had found one serial number variety which was probably a replacement. Would I find these and other treasures?

I selected a teller who might have been the boss of the others. He understood very well when I told him that I was a collector looking for Tunisian notes in new condition! He left the window only to return a few minutes later with an cased silver proof 25 dinar commemorative coin. He had understood that I was a collector and it was obvious that the only thing which could be of interest to me was the made-for-collectors commemorative.

Finally, he understood what I wanted but told me that they had no new notes. The only way to get new notes was to go to the central bank itself, the main office, in Tunis. I was nearly heart broken as you can imagine, but we did not have time to worry about that because we were late for the tour bus!

Back on the street with the load described above we hit a dead run. As we burst from the side street onto the main street we were nearly run over by our very own tour bus! In spite of the near miss, I was very happy to see it. I am not sure if we would have made it if we had been weighted down by even one bundle of notes.

I was certainly dejected that evening. The prospect of leaving

Tunisia without some new notes for my collection was looming large. Over dinner the obvious solution developed. I must go to Tunis and visit the central bank. (Early in the trip we had spent a day in Tunis, but I was not even thinking of the Bank of Tunisia at the time. My wife saw the plan developing. We both had a problem.

How could I get her to agree to let me go to Tunis while she went off on the scheduled tour (I was certain that she would not be interested in seeing the Bank of Tunisia). She worried how she could get me to agree to go to Tunis alone so that she could go on the tour. Eventually we realized that we could make each other happy by simply doing what we each wanted to do.

On the last morning in Tunisia I headed for the train station in quest of my goal. I took a taxi to the train station. I was disappointed from the start. This was little more than a shack next to some tracks. Oh well, the hotel had triple checked the train schedule for me so it must be ok.

I finally found the clerk who informed me that the train was broken down and there were no other trains. I was dejected as you can imagine. I considered taking a bus from the stand in front of the train station. Of course the busses were a far cry from the luxury tourist vehicles, but the small live stock seemed to like the buses fine. Actually, I was willing to try it, but I could not figure out which one went to Tunis and had the bigger fear that IF I got to Tunis, I might not be able to get back.

As I started walking back toward the hotel, I had to jump into an alley to keep from being seen by my wife

as her tour bus went past. Then I stopped at a few banks along the way. Eventually I got to the city market. It was bustling with activity at this hour of the day. Across the street was a bank.

It was much more of a real bank. No air-conditioning, but two real tellers. This bank had been closed each time that we had been in the area, but I got the same answer from the tellers. Upon departing, I stopped outside the doors to make a few entries in my journal for this very article.

This caught the attention of someone and a man came from the bank and accosted me. I explained that I was a journalist and wanted to write a story about his bank. He liked that and led me inside.

Do you remember the television program *The Dukes of Hazard*? Well, when Boss Hogg retired from television he moved to Tunisia to be manager of this bank! At least the tiny fat man in a white suit in a really tiny office looked like Boss himself.

The henchman and I sat on tiny chairs in front of the tiny desk. Our thighs touched each other and our knees pressed against the desk. Boss spoke no English or German and my Arabic was worse, but the henchman seemed to speak them all so we got along. When Boss became convinced that I would cause no harm, he called for iced tea which arrived in very large glasses. Boss said that he could not get any new notes for me that day, but he would hold all older notes for me to pick up that evening!

Even though I was still empty handed, my spirits were buoyed and a plan started to develop. In front of the market was the local taxi stand. I negotiated a deal with Abdul (no kidding) to take me to Tunis (of course he knew where the Bank of Tunis was), visit the bank for one hour and return.

On the way to Tunis, Abdul picked up a driver friend of his who needed a ride and stopped for oil

(twice). It was a beautiful day and I was confident that even if Abdul's "cab" could not make it to Tunis, that Abdul could apply enough initiative to the situation to keep us out of trouble.

It was interesting to chat with Abdul and his friend. They both had great respect for Bourguiba although they allowed that perhaps he should retire from politics. The friend got out somewhere along the way so Abdul and I were alone when he got lost looking for the Bank of Tunisia, but eventually he found it.

I was excited. A huge and modern building. This was what a central bank was supposed to be! There were a few uneasy moments as Abdul decided to join me in the bank. We both wanted to keep an eye on the other!

I could not believe it. Display cases in the foyer were filled with ancient coins and Tunisian paper money! It was wonderful. Inside there was a line of tellers that seemed to go as far as the eye could see.

The very first teller was very agreeable and went into the vault to get some new notes for me. They were beautiful, but they were not new. They were nice, but they had circulated. They were folded or had other defects and he could not understand my distinction.

The next teller would not even look in the vault, nor would the next or the next. I was about to give up. Abdul pulled me aside and pointed out a small woman who was also having trouble with the tellers. One after the other they pushed back the obsolete notes that she was trying to redeem.

This had to be a scam to cheat the ignorant tourist, but how could anyone have known that I was coming? I told Abdul to tell her that I would buy her old money. He returned having made the agreement that we would meet outside. From there we went to her car where I looked through the lot.

Actually, it was not very exciting stuff, but I was bound and determined to buy something and we agreed upon a price.

I did not have enough cash to pay her so I headed back to the bank to cash some Eurochecks. Imagine my surprise when I found that in those few minutes the bank had closed for the mid day pause. No problem said Abdul we could go to one of the large international hotels to cash the check. Our new friend drove. We chatted about various things and exchanged addressees. I wanted hers a potential source of notes in the future and I think she wanted mine because she said that she had a daughter who wanted to work in Europe. It was a risky exchange, but I thought that it was worth it.

No problems at the hotel. The conversion was made and the money paid. Abdul and I decided to walk back to his cab since she needed to go in the opposite direction. All in all I felt pretty good with my booty.

I was happy to see the car because there was a nagging feeling that it would be towed from the official looking area where we parked. What a smooth operation. I was master of the situation. I was smug. Then lightning struck. Abdul did not have his keys.

He came to the unlikely conclusion that he had left them in the back seat of the bank note lady's car! Remember, we had the address so Abdul hailed a cab. The three of us set out to find the obscure address in the suburbs of Tunis. Of course things went fast from my perspective, but it was not an easy place to find. Addresses in Tunisia do not seem to follow much of a system. I am sure that there is a system, but it is far from obvious. Almost to my surprise we found the place and saw that the car was in the garage.

Just imagine the surprise on the lady's face when she opened the door to find us. She immediately

scurried about to prepare some tea and have her daughter prepare herself for visitors. While I chatted with our hostess, Abdul searched the car and to my amazement found the keys!

We had a quick tea before the daughter made her entrance then we made our exit. The trip from Tunis was relatively uneventful except for the shouting match that Abdul got into with about 50 other drivers in a traffic jam.

I missed getting to Boss Hogg's bank on time, but I hardly seemed to care with the adventures that I had. Then I hurried to the hotel where I took up my spot with a large iced tea in the restaurant just in time for my wife to arrive.

She asked how my day went. I said, "It went OK, nothing special."

The only thing I had left to do was to defeat the armed guards at the airport. I was not too afraid of checking into a Tunisian jail, but I thought that there was a fair chance that I would loose my prizes if found by the authorities.

I divided everything into letter size piles, got some envelopes and stamps, and addressed the packages to myself and friends in Europe and

the states. Some of these I mailed in different boxes around the hotel. Others I carried in my coat pocket ready for mailing at the airport if necessary. Of course the precautions were unnecessary as the bureaucrat who checked our documents only wanted to make sure that we had spent enough money to leave.

I am sure that Mel Steinberg, Ian Marshall and others were very surprised when they received my Tunisian want list.

Within a few months I was able to find all but the 1962, blue five dinar note. I even wondered if the listings were correct because it was supposed to look so much like the others of that denomination from that time.

At the time I lived in northern Germany so I decided to take a day off, travel by train to Hamburg, and visit the shop of Holger Rosenberg. The trip was uneventful and the visit was nearly the same way. I sat in Holger's very interesting shop for an hour or so. He was not there, but the clerk was helpful and there was much to see. It seemed as though I had gone through about everything and had only a small pile when Holger arrived.

He did not pay much [any] attention to me, but began a dialog with the clerk. As he talked he pulled notes, coins, medals, trinkets, documents, and miscellaneous stuff out of one pocket after another. The more that he talked the more that he pulled and piled. I could not pick up from the conversation where he had been, but he had been somewhere buying. After he talked, dug, and piled for a while, he did it again. You can see where this is going. Eventually from one of the pockets came a 5 dinar note that I had never seen. That was the last note that I needed.

It was real hard to be polite and wait for an opportunity to ask about the note. Holger and the clerk both seemed quite surprised when after receiving permission to take an item from the new purchases selected the not very special looking (to them) Tunisian note.

Since that time the most exciting moments in collecting Tunisian notes has been times like this when new notes are issued. This is not to say that there are not other things to find. I still need specimens of most of the issues and only have a few replacements.

## THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(IN ANY MODERN WORD PROCESSING FORMAT ON DISK OR BY E-MAIL)

please send to

**Steve Feller, Editor, I.B.N.S. Journal**  
**Physics Department**  
**Coe College, Cedar Rapids, IA 52402 U.S.A.**

**Office: (319) 399-8633    Home: (319) 393-7052    FAX (319) 399-8748 (mark to my attention)**  
**E-MAIL: sfeller@coe.edu**

## Rachel Notes

# The Cabinet

by Rachel Feller

The original concept that had come to mind for my next column was to focus on Golda Meier in connection with her appearance on Israeli paper money and Israel's 50th anniversary having just recently occurred. While it is always a challenge to get together enough information to produce a good article, this search on Golda Meier proved more complicated.

Before beginning to research, I intended to take a quick look at the note again for encouragement. Following my normal suit, I opened the notebook I remembered seeing it in and flipped to the page I remembered seeing it on. This search was not a successful one, however. Shortly after my third flip through the pages, I was ensured that the note was no longer to be found in that notebook.

At this point, I determined that it must have been taken out for consideration as a topic earlier, and was therefore with other such notes that could be found on my portion of my father's shelf. This was again to no avail.

As I began searching through my cabinet, I soon became enveloped more in memories than a desire to find the note. So many familiar pieces from days past were coming

out of their little closet, and I began to work more slowly, wanting to really look at all of these things.

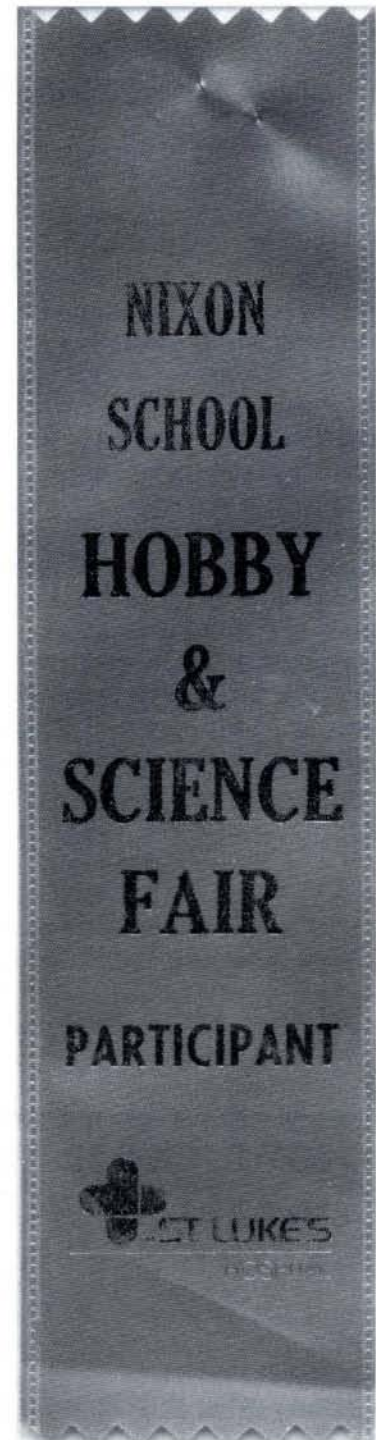
Amongst the items that began pouring out came a variety of things. There were old booklets and programs. I saw the tickets to the alternative banquet at the ANA convention in Anaheim as well as the tickets to the official one in Detroit a year before. There were maps of dealers' tables from some of the first conventions I had attended. I even came across the coin project that I had completed for a 3rd grade hobby show at my old elementary school.

Due to my incredibly poor sense of organization, there were certainly several homeless coins and pieces of currency that had managed to work their way into various places throughout the cupboard. Money from trips I had been on, some pieces that my father had given me when I was young, and several that I could remember starred in invented stories I had written with my sister. Several notes from Peru lay about as I had bought a packet of them at a show once with the intent of giving them all away as gifts to my friends. I still have about 75.

There were items from across the world, memories that spanned a



Ticket to the alternative banquet held for exhibitors at the ANA meeting in Anaheim (1995)



Ribbon from 3rd grade.



Note of Peru of which I still have 75 copies.

large portion of my life. It was incredible to look back on all of my collection and to see how large it had become. I could remember, in most cases, how it happened that I had brought the item into my possession. I remembered the stories my father had told me about their individual histories. Each member of my collection was valuable and memorable and full of significance. They each reminded me of the time in my life at which I acquired them, and what else I had been experiencing around that point.

It became quickly evident that I needed to try to organize my treasures so that I could see them more easily and, most probably, more often. I determined to procrastinate on this responsibility until a later time at which it would be more possible to be more thorough. But, for the sake of accident-prevention, I felt it would be profitable to store these pieces temporarily.

Feeling nostalgic (or as nostalgic

as a sixteen-year old can feel) already, going through those of my items that were appropriately stowed in search of a less permanent home for my thus far poorly treated pieces became another experience. I went through all of my most loved possessions, studying each for an endearing moment, remembering all that I could about them. I also came across past issues of the Journal. Already about fifteen "Rachel Notes" down the line, I can still remember distinctly how each came about. I have a vivid recollection of each of my father's whinings for me to finish (and those for me to start). I recall all of the effort that went into each, all of the source I searched and books I went through and internet sites I hoped to magically find.

The cabinet began to appear more as a receptacle of memories than one of just a hobbyist's collection. I found myself pointing everything out to my father, and enjoying the conversations that ensued. It reminded me of the reason that I go to work four

times a year to write this column. It reminded me of why my father has devoted a large percentage of his life to the pursuit of information about paper money and coins. I could remember why I had wanted to start collecting and the awe I felt at seeing so many other people with that same desire at every show I attended.

Sometimes when one is in high school and there are tests and homework and friends and extra-curricular activities to attend, it is easy to lose perspective on the things that are most important. I had forgotten that the column was not only a responsibility, but a quest for knowledge and an expression of my love for the hobby.

I went into my cabinet looking for a single piece of currency. While I have not yet found my Golda Meier note, I have found something else. I found my love for a hobby where I had before hidden it. I found a desire to learn more where I had before concealed it.

Letters to the Editor—continued from page 7



5 Egyptian pound mule note

Mhy Eldin Algahrib, but on the back the note is signed by the previous minister, Salah Hamed, who was appointed until 1985.

Of course, this is a very strange error, as usually every note is signed on both sides with the same signature and minister and not by two different ministers, whereas Salah Hamed has not been Minister of Finance for over 13 years.

I hope this information will meet your interest and that of IBNS readers.

Best Regards,

Ahmed Elseroui, I.B.N.S. #2999  
Elsaraystreet 5  
Cairo-11451 Elmanial Egypt  
Tel & Fax: (00202) 364 29 54

## Dear Editor,

Please find herewith the photocopy of a new RS 500 bank note recently issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The note is the same design as the RS 100 issued by RBI a few months before, and due to this the public often mistakenly pays RS 500 instead of RS 100. It is not at all the same as the older RS 500.

Please note as follows:

1. Alphabet behind serial number not available. As on RS 100 notes.
2. Color and design are completely

different.

3. Back: Mr. Gandhi heading for Dandi March but he is not wearing his specks in either of the notes and does not look like Mr. Gandhi.
4. Without pin holes. (Not available)
5. Back: 8th person (a missionary), on his hand a cross is seen which is not to be seen in earlier notes with the naked eye.
6. Back: 15 languages are given an additional two languages.
7. Face: COA of India, Ashok Chakra, on lower left and dot above it against the old COA in middle and with 5 marked lines on lower left.
8. Face: On right, design of block under 500 mentioned, inside the block 500 is to be seen minutely in the form of vertical lines.
9. Face: On left the COA of India, Ashok Chakra. Below, the symbols



Face and back of old 500 RS note of India



Face and back of new 500 RS note of India

of a cow and a horse are seen in older version, but in these a cow is seen but a horse can not be seen with the naked eye.

10. Face: On right in the circle, RBI written in English and in Hindi, but the older version was only written in English.

I would appreciate it if you can print the above mentioned along with the photocopy in the next *Journal* in 1998 so that every member can come to know that even though there is such a mistake, it has been approved as genuine by R.B.I.

Once again thank you very much and I remain, with kindest wishes and best regards,

Yours faithfully,

Mr. V.H. Rupani, I.B.N.S. #7284  
406-B "Sminu" Apt.  
Premnagar, Borivali(W)  
Mumbai - 400092  
India

## Dear Editor,

The New Lithuania 200-litu Note is Issued with Errors.

On the new Lithuania 200-litu note back there are errors. The description of the lighthouse and the depicted lighthouse are different. In the description of the note back we read that Klaipeda Lighthouse was erected in 1796. After the reconstruction in 1819, the lighthouse became 29.2 m in height and its beams of 45,000 candlelight strength could cast light on the vast area of sea stretching up to 35 kilometers. In 1937 a radiogoniometric station was installed in the lighthouse. The lighthouse was not only a symbol of Klaipeda City, but a main accent of the town as well, willingly visited by tourists. Klaipeda Lighthouse ceased to function before WWII and has not survived today.

But in reality the Lighthouse of Klaipeda still functions in modern times. In 1996 the President of Lithuania, Algirdas Brazauskas, participated in the 200th Anniversary

of Klaipeda Lighthouse.

A different lighthouse is depicted on the note. According to historian J. Tatoris, on the south and north breakwaters of Klaipeda Port there were no large metal constructions with light systems. In 1884 on the north pier (which is depicted on the note) was erected a white lighthouse which shone with red light. This little lighthouse was destroyed during WWII.

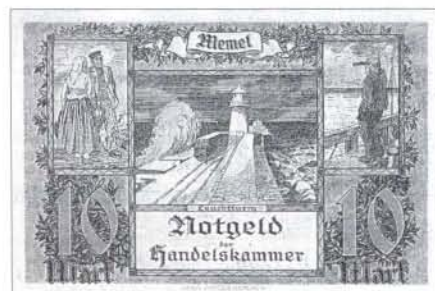
According to architect and sailor Vytautas Sliogeris, the bank note designer Rytis Valantinas, the designer of the note, had referred to one old postcard. On this postcard was depicted this little white lighthouse, but on the postcard sea waves go from the south to the embankment. On the note, waves go from the north. This is not normally the case. Without it, light from the lighthouse shone also to the north and is too strong for so little a



New 200 litu note of Lithuania



Correct orientation of lighthouse



10 mark notgeld showing lighthouse in correct orientation

lighthouse. All is more correct when we look at the picture by inverted negative. Maybe the design of the note was more convenient with an inverted view of the postcard.

I recently noted that on Memel (Klaipeda Today), the 10-mark, 1922 note was also depicted with the same little lighthouse, but the rails and waves are on the left side from the lighthouse. This is the correct view of this part of Klaipeda Port.

Best Wishes,

Sincerely,

Juozas Minikevicius,

I.B.N.S. # LM-105

Liepu 28

LT-4430 Jurbarkas

Lithuania-Lietuva

## Dear Editor,

I am writing to inform you and all I.B.N.S. members that in July 1997 the National Bank of Yugoslavia (NARODNA BANKA JUGOSLAVIJE) put into circulation a new 1,000 new dinars (1,000 NOVIH DINARA).

On the face left is the portrait of the Serbian writer DOSITEJ OBRADOVIC (1742-1811). At the center is the Yugoslav coat of arms with double-headed white eagle. In the note is embedded a vertical security thread, and randomly-distributed security fibers are visible under ultraviolet rays. All descriptions on the note are in two official scripts, Cyrillic and Latin



New 1000 dinar note of Yugoslavia.

characters.

The color of the note is olive, brown and gray on the face and olive, green, brown, and light blue-orange on the back.

On the back, at the center, is depicted the Monastery Hopovo, one of more than 200 monasteries located in Serbian territory. On the left margin are name of place and date of issue: BELGRAD - OCTOBER 1996.

Its dimensions are 147x70. The watermark: diamond grid.

There is one signature on the back and one serial number, in red, on the face.

Any member wishing to obtain more information can write me.

Sincerely yours,

Stojan Blazanovic, I.B.N.S. #6853

Varicakova 12/8

HR-10010 Zagreb

Croatia

## Dear Editor,

I'm baffled! The latest issue of *I.B.N.S. Journal* contains a four-page article on Ukraine's new bank notes that's sprinkled with historical inaccuracies and the consistent (but wrong) use of 'g' throughout (e.g. hryvna, getman, Grushevskiy); yet it also carries a Letter to the Editor describing the same notes but with all the facts accurately presented!! Why?

If there was confusion as to what usage is correct, 'g' vs. 'h,' a simple consultation of the 1997 *World Almanac*, the US government's 1996 *World Factbook*, or some other such reference would show that hryvnia is the proper form. Mr. Slusarczuk in his letter concisely describes the correct plural forms (hryvni, hryven), yet the incorrect -yvna ending is used for all values two and greater in the Goncharuk article. The cossack leaders of Ukraine referred to themselves as "hetmen;" and Ukraine's first president called himself "Hrushevskiy." Substituting the

*continued on page 52*

*Letters to the Editor—  
continued from page 51*

Russian g-form is offensive to Ukrainians. (Very few words in Ukrainian begin with 'g'.)

I wouldn't expect these latter (historical) errors to be caught, but the improper use of bank note names, when correct information is obviously at hand, is inexcusable.

It's quite apparent that the editorial staff was "out to lunch" on this edition. For me, it seriously detracted from an otherwise attractive issue.

*Inger Kuzych, Ph.D  
P.O. Box 3  
Springfield, VA*

## Dear Editor,

### New Bank Notes of Slovakia

After having introduced the new bank note series in the *Journal*, Volume 33, No. 1, 1996, I will now introduce the additional denominations, 200 korun, issued August 1, 1995, and 5000 korun, issued April 3, 1995. Both notes were printed by the renowned German company Giesecke & Devrient in Munich.

The 5000-korun note is the first note, with a high-reflection foil on the face. The gold-colored foil, illustrating the sun, is hot stamped onto the paper and it is overprinted in blue, using a lithographic technique. When photocopying is used to reproduce the note, a black spot appears in the place of the foil.



New 200 and 5,000 korun notes of Slovakia



## International Bank Note Society News

### 1998 Show Schedule

**September 6, 1998**

**The London Paper Money Fair  
The Bonnington Hotel, London, England**

Pam West  
Te/Fax: 0181 641 3224

**October 3-4, 1998**

**The World Paper Money Fair  
Trade Union Congress Centre, London, England**

Richard Fox  
Telephone: +44 (0) 1784 453027

**October 22-25, 1998**

**13th Annual St. Louis Paper Money Show  
Henry VIII Hotel, St. Louis, MO**

Kevin Foley  
Telephone: 414-481-7287

**The interim suspension of  
Yvon M. Cupidon, P.O. Box 85, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles  
is announced.**

### Description of the notes:

200 sk: The face of the note shows the portrait of Anton Bernolák (1762-1813), an outstanding linguist and enlightened priest, who played an important role in the movement for national emancipation. The design on the back displays an illustration of Trnava dating from the 18th century

and the symbol of the town, the Renaissance City Tower, in the foreground. The original size is 74x146mmx1.5 mm. The predominant color of the note is green.

5000 sk: The face of the note shows the portrait of Milan Rastislav Štefánik (1880-1919), an outstanding diplomat, politician, soldier and astronomer. The elements printed on the left side of his portrait illustrate the sun and the moon, representing a part of life which he dedicated to research and observations in the field of astronomy. The back of the note shows Štefánik's grave on Brado Hill. The printed design is overlapped by part of the Great Bear constellation. The color changes from yellow to light brown. Original size 82x164mmx1.5mm.

Source used for description: Leaflet of "NARODNA BANKA."

*Helmut Bartel, I.B. N.S. #6582  
Lampertgraben 32  
D - 35576 Wetzlar  
Germany*

# Classified Ads

## Bank Notes for Sale

My **World Paper Money** list contains a variety of appropriately graded and priced notes. I also issue a wholesale list, available upon request. Richard AINSWORTH, Box 42279, Las Vegas, NV 89116 U.S.A.

**NICARAGUA BANK NOTE** P-128 C\$1000 1972 UNC, error missing third signature, US\$75. Free list, too. Mr. Oscar R. Fonseca CALDERON, PO Box 3701, Correo Central, Managua, NICARAGUA. FAX 505-2-498963.

Are you interested in Spanish bank notes? **SPANISH AND WORLD BANK NOTES**. Free price list. Francisco FERNANDEZ TOLEDANO, Apartado de Correos 5067, 36200 Vigo (Pontevedra), SPAIN. Fax ++34 986 212755.

**WORLD** hard-to-find bank notes for serious collectors and bright variety for beginners. Coins too. Free extensive lists. On-approval for constant clients. GONCHARUCK, P.O. Box 132/S, Kyiv-210, UKRAINE.

**LARGE SELECTION** of old and new notes (errors, specimens, too) and paper collectibles. M. ISTOMIN, PO Box 2411, 310001 Kharkov, UKRAINE. Tel/FAX ++38-0572-16 97 08.

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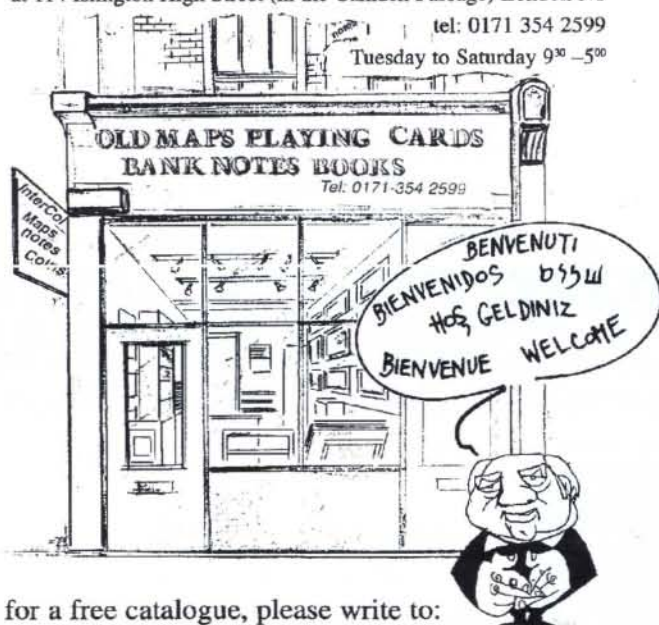
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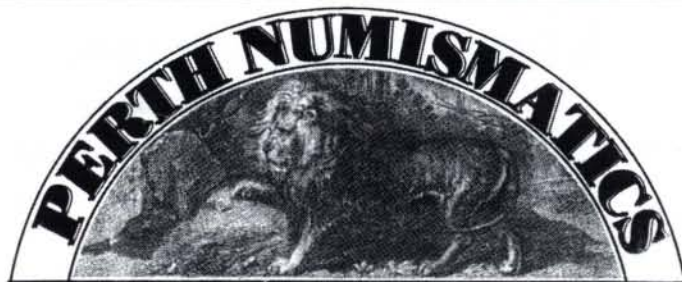
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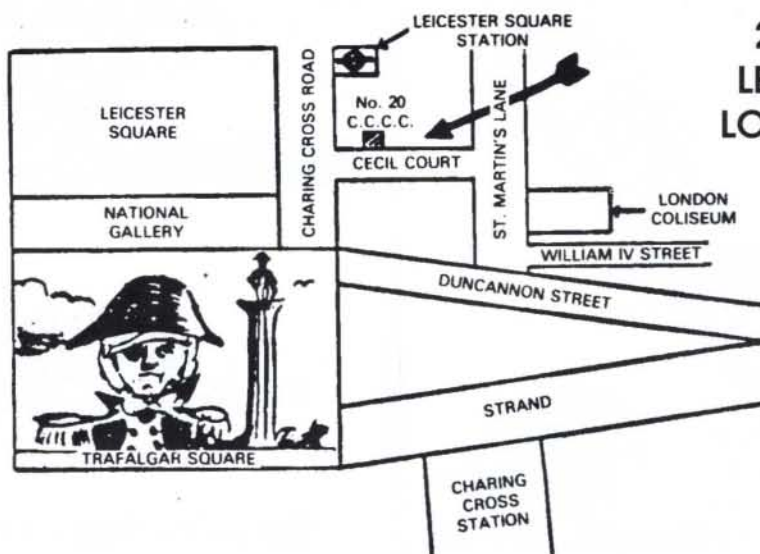
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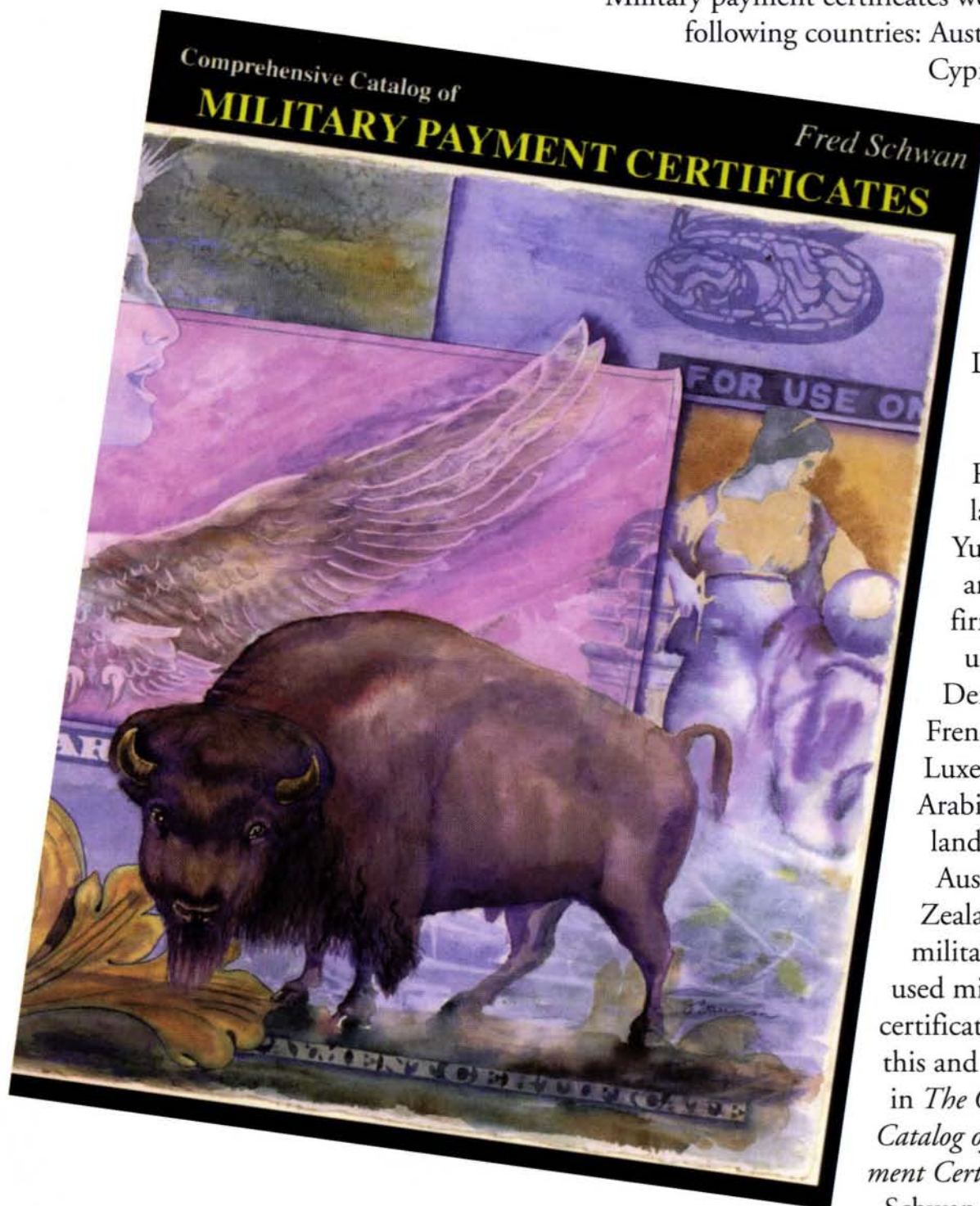
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